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"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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## REMARKS

OF  
**MR. DAWSON, OF LOUISIANA.**

ON  
**THE BILL TO REFUND GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.**

DELIVERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE  
OF THE  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,**  
JANUARY 2, 1844.

Mr. DAWSON addressed the committee as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It was my ardent wish to have seen this bill passed without discussion. But, as I have been disappointed in my desire, I cannot resist the impulse to join in this debate. It is natural, and I believe fortunate for the public welfare, that our statesmen should entertain honest differences of opinion. Every freeman in the land has a right to think and act for himself. He has a right to choose which side he will take on every public or national subject of debate; but he has no right to insult, to abuse, or to vituperate those who stand opposed to him in opinion. I am disposed to respect and tolerate every man's opinions so long as he is decorous and sincere; and I claim the same indulgence in my own behalf.

I am a party man, in the strictest and most comprehensive sense of the term. I am opposed to all neutral ground. I wish to see party lines distinctly drawn and well understood. With this candid confession, I now ask if there is an honorable member in this House who will rise in his place and conscientiously say that he considers this a party question? No; insensible cold, and icy would be the heart that would make such a response. The heart that would make such a response would view every noble, daring, and patriotic act, as insanity; would treat all the warm and generous affections of the soul as illusions; and would view with pity, if not with contempt, the warm imagination and tender sensibilities of genius. No; we are about to call upon our countrymen to recollect the by-gone days. We are about to discharge a debt to the patriot, hero, and sage. We are not called upon to bind the wreath of military glory and renown around his aged brow; but to do an act of justice to a wounded spirit, now almost spent, and fast sinking into the tomb. In mercy, he continues to burn like a lamp on the altar of freedom; and I trust that he will live to hear a nation's voice of gratitude, before his light expires forever. Let me entreat you, humbly, but sincerely, not to hesitate. Surely there is no virtue that bears a livelier aspect, or breathes a purer fragrance, than gratitude—a nation's gratitude. It chastens vice, it guides virtue, and gives at once a grace and government to genius. No; this is no party question. In the heat and acrimony of party strife and political struggle, truth may be drifted from the splendid circle in which she is wont to shine, into the conest maze of error. But we are called upon to commemorate recollections that are written upon the tablets of the human heart as with the finger of God! And we should never grow tired of listening to the truths that gave triumph to our arms in the darkest hour of our gloom. They will always be as the garment of good repute—bright as the sacred vestment of the holy prophet, glittering with heavenly light.

By way of preface to my intended remarks, I admit that I have my full portion of State pride. I am enamored of my State, and of her noble institutions, and of the brave and generous character of its inhabitants. In none other of this splendid galaxy of Commonwealths are the labors of industry better rewarded, or the spirit of enterprise more successful. With a climate equally favorable to health, and to the growth of products regarded of prime necessity throughout the globe, and reared, too, on a soil of inexhaustible fertility, what splendid visions of future wealth and prosperity have we not a right to indulge from a wise and judicious application of the means and resources within our reach? Penetrated by a stream which has already become the great thoroughfare of nations, and intersected by others tributary only in use and convenience to this great parent of waters, it is filling up with a population distinguished for its industry, intelligence, freedom of opinion, liberality of sentiment, and capable, from these moral and local advantages, of taking and maintaining an imposing stand in the Union at no distant day. I am proud of the sacred plains that

have immortalized my native land. I am proud of our crescent city. I am grateful to a kind Providence that my home is on the banks of that mighty and majestic river, that pours her broad, and deep, and rapid current onward to the Gulf.

These blessings, Mr. Chairman, have been preserved and maintained to us and our children by the spirit of a wonderful man—Andrew Jackson. Gallant spirit! He stands before the world a spectacle of moral greatness—vast in his intellectual endowments, stupendous in his calm and invincible courage; in peace, as gentle as the morning breeze; in war, as fearless and irresistible as the spirit of the mountain storm.

No; this is no party question. The honor of every citizen of the United States is at stake. Every lover of freedom should come forward, and promptly rebuke the axiom that republics are ungrateful. We are about to commemorate a nation's glory—to offer up thanksgiving upon the common altar of our country. The victory of one State is a nation's glory. The heroes, patriots, and sages of the North, are as dear to me as those of the South. In my heart is no distinction. May fame, honor, renown, and happiness, be the portion of the twenty-six constellations that sparkle like diamonds in the American horizon. I would throw a garland of love around the whole, and would say, palsied be the arm, and motionless the tongue, that would aim to discover one of the smallest of the legions that bind us together. We have exhibited to an admiring world, for more than half a century, the moral grandeur of our civil and religious institutions. May we continue onward our glorious march, until its genial influence shall pervade the habitable globe.

The question now to be considered is, was not General Jackson justifiable in proclaiming martial law, and making New Orleans his camp? We are not called upon to inquire whether Judge Hall acted towards him in error of judgement, or with a malignant or vindictive temper? No; the true and only question is, was not General Jackson compelled, by the force of circumstances that surrounded him, to proclaim martial law, and to make the city of New Orleans his camp? I admit that martial law should be proclaimed with great prudence, and only in cases of imperative necessity; and always at the peril of the commanding officer. And now, I confidently ask if a case has ever occurred, since the sun first threw his beams athwart the "gloom profound," which made martial law more imperative, more absolutely unavoidable? Is there around me a mind so contracted—a heart so dead to all deeds of daring and valor, of honor and patriotism, as to pause and hesitate whether Judge Hall should have been permitted to have lost the advantages and renown of the glorious victory of Chalmette? I ask every candid man here, if Judge Hall's support of Louallier, under all the circumstances, was not unpatriotic and uncalled for? Intention to err constitutes crime; an error of judgment constitutes no guilt. Now, I appeal to every well-regulated mind and generous heart, and ask if General Jackson was not actuated by patriotic feelings in the defence of New Orleans, and in guarding against attack after his victory? An error of judgment, then, should have received the mildest rebuke. The supremacy of the civil law would have been as easily sustained by a nominal fine, as it was by a fine of \$1,000. The law needed no victim; the punishment was cruel and oppressive. It aimed its blow at the individual, and not at the victorious General who was accused of having merited its censure.

In the language of the honorable member from Alabama, [Mr. PAXNE.] he had closed a disastrous war in a blaze of glory. He had saved a noble city from ruin, and her grateful citizens were calling down blessings on his devoted head. The fine of 1,000 dollars was cruel and vindictive, and the nation should long since have repaired this act of injustice on the part of her misguided officer. There is nothing in the history of this case which can tempt future officers to a similar hazard. Justice has been so tardy, that all must feel that a long and useful and distinguished life of General Jackson has alone awakened the nation to a sense of its ingratitude. Little minds are incapable of such noble daring in their country's cause, and the exercise of such a power can only be sustained in a just cause. But I hear the cry of "a violated Constitution." Whence comes this cry? Surely, such devoted patriots, such lovers of the Constitution, are not the advocates of a national bank; of a high protective tariff; of national internal improvements; of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and of the abolition of slavery in the South? If so, I bid them remember the fate of "the fellow who swayed the broad-axe, but got choked with the handle." Their death may be like his! They remind me of the self-righteous Pharisee, who "strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel." It does not add to the merits of the claim of General Jackson by attaching blame or censure to any one. I do not desire to do so. For the sake of the argument, I will admit that Judge Hall and Louallier may both have acted very conscientiously. It is certain, however—certain, without a loop to hang a doubt upon—that General Jackson acted like a master spirit, a great captain, and the unflinching and devoted lover of his country. If

ever an emanation from the all-good Being animated a human form, it was his during the defence of New Orleans. Gallant spirit! He has proved himself his country's benefactor and the patriot's model: may his example be as lasting as the base of our mountains and the flowing of our rivers. He has demonstrated that virtue, valor, and honesty, are the only sure guides to honor and renown in our fair republic.

I would that I could impart to you my feelings as I stood on the ruins of the Fort Barrancas, on the bay of Pensacola, and at the fort above the town of Pensacola, a few years since, and reflected upon the military genius and character of this truly wonderful and extraordinary man. In the midst of this sandy waste, during a most inclement winter, such as had never before been witnessed in that country, he commenced his march late in November, with his troops worn down by fatigue, hunger, and privation, for the defence of New Orleans. He had fought his way through the Indians to the Gulf of Mexico, and had forced the Indians to sue for peace. He had taken Pensacola, and driven the British out to sea. And it was here, for the first time, that he became convinced that New Orleans was the intended point of attack. An ordinary mind would have shrunk appalled, and have yielded up the task in despair. Seven hundred miles of an exposed coast were to be defended. No means were before him, except his own creating. His indomitable spirit felt equal to the task. His energies seemed to rise as the storm thickened around him. He left Mobile on the 21st of November, and reached Covington, on Lake Pontchartrain, on the night of the 1st of December, accompanied alone by his aid, Major Reid, after several days of forced marching. Late at night he was about to snatch a hasty sleep, when he was aroused by hearing Commodore Shields fighting on the lake. Shields was as brave a soldier as ever walked the stormy deck, or mocked the battle's din. This was an accident worthy of all consideration. No doubt now remained that the enemy were at hand. He seemed gifted with the power of ubiquity; and even with a shattered constitution, his body seemed insensible to fatigue. He reached New Orleans on the 2d; and in five days and nights, without sleep, or rest, or repose, had surveyed our coast, repaired and manned our forts, organized our militia, established arsenaries, and was prepared for defence—evincing an energy and military forecast unequalled in the history of the world. Gallant spirit! may the evening of his days be as calm and composed as his former life has been brilliant and glorious.

General Jackson's arrival in New Orleans was hailed with that delight with which the tempest tossed mariner views the sign of land, after all hope was lost. All eyes were turned on him as the only hope. All, before, was confusion and despair; but now, brave and gallant men rallied to his banner. His very presence elicited every latent spark of courage in the land. He was entreated and urged to make the city his camp. The most noble and patriotic feelings pervaded and actuated those noble and heroic men who rallied under their country's banner in this hour of darkness and of gloom. Every one of those brave men felt the importance of his station, and gloried in being considered the defender of his fellow-citizens, and the avenger of his country's wrongs. But one feeling prevailed among those heroic men—confidence in their General, and devotion to their country's weal. All united in making the city a military camp. Humanity, as well as necessity, demanded it. The citizen soldiers were thereby permitted to enjoy, in a great degree, their ordinary comforts of home, until the trumpet summoned them to the battle field. The property of the citizens was preserved, and no act of oppression or violence was felt or complained of. The Governor, the Legislature, the judges, the city authorities, and the magistrates, were permitted to continue undisturbed their ordinary functions. Even the amusements of the city were undisturbed. General Jackson, in making the city his camp, established martial law *ex necessitate*; and it was what the citizens all desired. It was just what the Legislature and proper authorities should have done, if he had been absent. The people of Louisiana approved of General Jackson's conduct then; and they do so still. He received their votes three times for the Presidency, although it is well known that the politics of the State were against him. But the honorable member from New York [Mr. BARRETT] has roundly asserted: "We have now before us the only instance in the history of this country, since the adoption of the Constitution, of the proclamation of martial law."

Is there a member in this House who does not know that General Wilkinson declared martial law at N. O. in 1806 and 1807, during Burr's conspiracy? He gagged our presses, and imprisoned our citizens, and shipped them to Richmond, Virginia, at his will and pleasure. He defied Judge Hall, and refused to notice his writ of habeas corpus, precisely as General Jackson did. Judge Hall never dared to bring him to trial for this offence. Judge Martin then approved of the General's conduct, as resulting from the law of necessity. I do not desire to censure any one in all this, but simply state the facts, for public consideration and reflection. I could mention other instances; but this is more than sufficient to prove that the hon-

orable member from New York spoke with-out reflection. Hall, Louallier, and Martin, were all Europeans. General Jackson was a native of South Carolina, and will carry on his honorable body, to the tomb, the scars received in the American Revolution.

"Look here upon this picture, and on this,"  
"Old shamus, where is thy blissh!"

The honorable member from New York also remarked that "Washington city was also attacked." As for my single self, I would freely forgive and conceal the fact and the results. General Jackson, without martial law, would have defended this city with the boys and women, if he had been here.

I repeat, Louisiana approved of General Jackson's conduct then, and she does so still; the evidence of which is before you, and cannot be denied. But, to return. When martial law was declared, a sense of necessity compelled our citizens to submit to their sufferings in that dark and portentous hour which tried men's souls. A proud and haughty enemy were before them: their homes, their wives and children, their nearest and dearest relatives—in short, everything near and dear to them was at hazard. They were brave men, and the enemy was to be met. A noble city and a rich territory were at stake; their aged parents, their wives their daughters, their sisters, and their helpless children, were all holding up to them their supplicating hands for protection from a licentious soldiery; and, undismayed, they resolved to fight until the flesh was hacked from their bones, and the sword was preying upon their very vitals, in their defence.

The army at New Orleans was mostly composed of militia—one thousand of whom were Louisianians. Those who were not so fortunate as to share the glory of the battles, were in service at some post of danger and exposure; and it should be proudly remembered, that, in all their trials and privations, they evinced the patience and perseverance of veteran soldiers. It might have been expected that they would have borne with impatience the severe discipline of a camp, and that frequent punishments would have taken place; but no such thing occurred. Not a single military punishment was inflicted. In the midst of the horrors of war, humanity dwells with delightful complacency on the recital of such noble traits; it soothes the heart under the pressure of adversity, and diverts the mind from the contemplation of those ills which we can neither avoid nor entirely remedy. It would be idle in me to attempt a further justification of the establishment of martial law at New Orleans. It was justified by imperative necessity; humanity demanded it. Can any candid man avow that New Orleans could have been saved without martial law? or if any one single step taken by General Jackson had been omitted? No; he was an instrument in the hands of Heaven, and his success seemed the chance of destiny. In the words of the immortal Grunty, "it was upon the proud banks of the mighty Mississippi that American freedom met and fought, and conquered the conquerors of the conquerors of the world. It was upon the glorious plains of Chalmette that the American eagle took its loftiest flight; and, uttering notes of highest exultation, thence winged its course abroad, to proclaim to foreign powers what deeds of daring and of valor freemen can perform when in defence of the beauty and booty of their country."

General Jackson imparted a high and lofty sense of honor, and noble and gallant chivalry, throughout his whole army. Previous to the 8th of January, whenever our artillery had silenced that of the enemy, or forced his troops to retire, loud and repeated hurrahs rent the whole line. The most lively demonstrations of joy were everywhere exhibited. It was a sure presage of the fate of the enemy in the general conflict. How different was the conduct of those brave, and generous, and gallant men after the ever-memorable battle of the 8th of January was won. The roar of artillery and muskets gave place to the most profound silence. "Flushed with victory, (having just repulsed an enemy who had come to scatter death in our ranks,) our soldiers saw, in the numerous corpses that strewn the plain, only the unfortunate victims of war; in the wounded and prisoners whom they hastened to attend, unfortunate and suffering men; in their vanquished enemies, brave men worthy of a better fate. Elated with success, but overwhelmed by a generous sympathy for the unfortunate victims of their masters' ambition, they disdained to insult them by an untimely exultation, and carefully abstained from any demonstrations of joy, lest they should wound the feelings of those whom the chance of battle had placed in their hands." Such were General Jackson and his army! *Gallant spirit!* Instead of being fined one thousand dollars, his applause should have been written, as it were, across the blue arch of heaven, in the brightest rays of the most beautiful rainbow. He stands the living wonder of the age; years have only increased his devotion to liberty; his example, like the sun, is full of light and glory!

Gallant spirit! In after ages, when our children's children shall read the story of heroes who have greatly dared in defence of their country—when their eyes glisten, and their young hearts throb wildly with the kindling theme—they will close the volume that speaks of their valor and renown,

and proudly and fondly exclaim, "And we, too, had our *Andrew Jackson!*"

The noble speech of Col. Butler should be written in letters of gold, and placed in every man's parlor throughout the land. It was a proud and ennobling spectacle to see that gallant officer raising his manly and eloquent voice in defence of his illustrious commander. We should hold our manhood cheap when those speak who fought on Chalmette's plains. An aged and most intelligent gentleman observed to me on the occasion, "Sir, if my life, reputation, or property were at stake, I would rather be defended by Col. Butler than by any other man living; he is put up right about the heart." It was a merited compliment; he treats a hero, and stands upon his feet every inch a soldier.

Mr. Chairman, the almost united voice of a free and generous people demands of us a speedy return of the fine imposed on General Jackson by Judge Hall. It must be obeyed; it is idle to resist it. King Canute, the Dane, seated on the sea-shore, and ordering the rising waves to retire from his royal feet, was not guilty of more arrogance and folly than we should evince if we were to attempt to defeat the public will. The people are mighty, and will prevail.

Sir, in conclusion, permit me here to read a short extract from Mr. Darby's letter to the Hon. H. A. Wise. I knew him well in early boyhood; and his relations spoken of in that communication as having faced the cannon's mouth at New Orleans, are my neighbors and friends. This letter does honor to his head and his heart; and I regret that it is not in the hands of every freeman in our beloved republic.

"I humbly conceive that full sufficient is already stated, to have justified a more prompt declaration of martial law than General Jackson actually adopted."

"On the 14th of December, the gunboats stationed in the passes leading into Lake Pontchartrain, were captured by an overwhelming force of British barges. The British fleet was concentrating outside of Cat Island, and nothing left to impede their troops from penetrating to the banks of the Mississippi. Nor were there at the disposal of the commander-in-chief but one means left to prevent spies from reaching and communicating with the disaffected. The Legislature vacillated even when the gunboats were captured. But that event decided matters; and the last and great act of this state of painful uncertainty was resorted to, and martial law was proclaimed. As it would appear, from recent circumstances, that very few persons, comparatively, have clear ideas of what every one is now conversing, I here insert, verbatim, that memorable document."

## TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS.

"The Major-General commanding has, with astonishment and regret, learned that consternation and alarm pervade your city. It is true the enemy is on our coast, and threatens an invasion of our territory; but it is equally true, with union, energy, and the approbation of Heaven, we will beat him at every point his temerity may induce him to set foot upon our soil. The General, with still greater astonishment, has heard British emissaries have been permitted to propagate seditious reports among you, that the threatened invasion is with a view of restoring the country to Spain, from a supposition that some of you would be willing to return to your ancient government. Believe not such incredible tales—your Government is at peace with Spain—it is the vital enemy of your country, the common enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that threatens you, and has sent his hirelings amongst you with this false report, to put you off your guard, that you may fall an easy prey to him. Then look to your liberties, your property, the chastity of your wives and daughters; take a retrospect of the conduct of the British army at Hampton, and other places where it has entered our country, and every bosom which glows with patriotism and virtue will be inspired with indignation, and pant for the arrival of the hour when we shall meet and revenge those outrages against the laws of civilization and humanity."

"The General calls upon the inhabitants of the city to trace this unfounded report to its source, and bring the propagator to condign punishment. The Rules and Articles of War annex the punishment of death to any person holding secret correspondence with the enemy, creating false alarm, or supplying him with provision; and the General announces his unalterable determination rigidly to execute the martial law in all cases which may come within his province."

"The safety of the district entrusted to the protection of the General must and will be maintained with the best blood of the country; and he is confident all good citizens will be found at their posts; with their arms in their hands, determined to dispute every inch of ground with the enemy; that unanimity will pervade the country generally; but, should the General be disappointed in his expectation, he will separate our enemies from our friends: those who are not for us are against us, and will be dealt with accordingly."

"By command:  
"THOMAS BUTLER, *Aid-de-camp.*

"NEW ORLEANS, December 15, 1814."

"You may say what you please of Leonidas and his Spartans, standing firm in the pass of Thermopylae, when threatened by

advancing hosts; or of the Swiss at Morgarten, Laupen, Gramson, and Morat, awaiting the mailed warriors of Austria and Burgundy; but does either of these cases approach in sublimity the aspect of Louisiana during the truly eventful month which followed the declaration of martial law? In a city the streets of which never had re-echoed the sound of an enemy's cannon, its inhabitants made up of different nations recently received into our confederacy, and yet inspired with an ardor which presaged and secured victory. Proud indeed, was then the position of the people of Louisiana. What was their mission? To defend their homes, their daughters, wives, and their sisters—all that was most dear—from insult, from violation; to chastise an insolent and too often ruthless enemy, and to close a war in a halo of glory, which, had Louisiana submitted to conquest, must have terminated in a gloom of shame and humiliation from the Passamquoddy to the Sabine."

"In the ensuing summer, in conversation with General Wilkinson, that officer—anything else than a friend to General Jackson—observed that the real military merit of the battle of the 23d of December, 1814, was far above that of the 8th of January, 1815, and added, that 'Hannibal, Julius Caesar, or Napoleon, could not have done better under the circumstances.'"

"But to close—let me sum up the matter in few words. My full conviction remains with all its force, that if General Jackson had shown the least hesitancy, omitted one step he took, or had not sternly frowned faction down, and braved the consequences; had he not brought to New Orleans a military reputation which he fully sustained, that city would have been the theatre of a catastrophe involving incomparably more individual ruin and distress than was produced only four months before at this city; and a consummation of national disgrace, which no person with the heart of an American can contemplate without shuddering. The British invaded Louisiana for either spoil or permanent conquest. If for spoil, we had not then to learn what would have been the fate of Louisiana: if for conquest, (which I confidently believe was the real object,) ask any military man how, as masters of the sea, and depressed as the whole nation would have been in the event of their success, we were to regain the outlet of the immense central regions of our country."

Mr. Chairman, I have done; and I sincerely thank the committee for their patient and polite attention.

A collector of church rates in England called upon a quaker who kept a dry good store for the usual sum, the latter said: "Friend, is it right that I should pay, when I never attend the established Church? Or said the collector, 'the church was open for you; and you can come if you want.' The quaker paid the money, & on the next day sent the collector a bill for broadcloth. The man came immediately, and in a great passion asked the meaning of it; declaring that he never had a single article from the store. "Or" said the quaker, rubbing his hands, 'the store was open for thee and thou mightest have had the cloth if thou hadst a mind.'"

AN AMUSING MARRIAGE.—We have just seen an amusing account of a marriage of rather a novel character. A clergyman undertook to ford a stream, to attend a wedding; but, as the waters were very swollen by recent rains, he was obliged to turn his horse to find his way back to the side whence he entered, when he heard two voices hailing him from the opposite side of the stream. He looked up a perceived the intended bride and bridegroom on the bank, and one or two other persons coming up at the time, he proceeded to tie the knot by sending his voice across the water. After the ceremony the groom tossed a few pieces of money to the accommodating divine, and returned with his new made bride quite satisfied that "there is more than one way to"—get married.

THE MORMONS.—An ordinance has been passed at Nauvoo, Illinois, declaring that any person or persons from Missouri who may come to that city to arrest Joe Smith or any one of his confederates, for crimes alleged to have been committed in the last named State, shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for life and can only be pardoned by the Governor of Illinois with the consent of the Mayor of the city!!!

"Father, what do printers live on?"—"Why, child?" "You said you had not paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week!"—"Take the child out of the room. What does he know about right and wrong?"

TASSO'S CURE FOR SPEAKING ILL.—The character of Tasso has obtained the highest praise. It is said of him that there never was a scholar more humble, a wit more devout, or a man more amiable in society. Some one reported to him that a malicious enemy spoke ill of him to the world. Let him persevere said Tasso, this rumor gives me no pain." How much better is it that he should speak ill of me to all the world, than all the world should speak ill of me to him!

A Money Lender.—He serves you in the present tense, lends you in the conditional mood, keeps you in the subjective, and ruins you in the future.



## THE HORSE AND THE LOCOMOTIVE.

"Hail, hail," said the horse, and he capered with glee from the meadow that skirted the way, "There'll be very little more use now for me. To be harnessed to carriages—ho!"

What a curious creature they've got to that train, What a puffing and snorting he makes! And 'tis said that he eats neither fodder nor grain, 'Tis said that he drinks neither water nor wine, 'Tis said that he never sleeps, and he never tires!

And then what a swirl the fellow rears, So tiresome—his bottom is good, And he never turns tail to the winds or the rains, And all must get out of his road!"

And the old horse—ughed loudly, "Ho, he! he! he! Let them drive on as fast as they please, A big furrier nation, the world was for me, To ramble or rest at my ease."

And the horse capered on in a spree of delight, For I've nothing further to tell, For I scarcely had time, ere we were out of sight, To bid the old fellow farewell.

## THE CLOSE OF THE WEEK.

We come to the close of another week, and as the sun goes down, with a magnificent splendor on the horizon, we enter our dingy office, jaded and wearied with the wranglings and debates of Congress. What shall we write about?—abolition—tariffs—General Jackson's fine! Or may we not throw down the pen, and return again into the free air and glorious light, and think of things only peaceful and happy. Surely nothing so fatally tends to make a man hard and contentious, as the continual gladiatorial encounter of naked intellect—keen, far from the three edged sword, which leaves no blood to tell the depth of its wound or its dire fatality.

We need softening, after a week of such stern conflict; and what so well adapted to this purpose, as a long look over the broad waters of the Potomac, glistening in the sunset, and crowned with her rolling hills! A hundred years hence, if this Union endures, what stately mansions will look from yonder trees, and how beautifully will the white sailed craft, (instead of rafts of ducks) which a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants must call upon its waters, deck, on an evening like this, the gentle Potomac. But will the Union endure? Perhaps our minds have become morbid, by hearing the eternal questioning of its continuance in the House of Representatives during this Congress. Perhaps we are low in spirits, or perhaps too high; but now, whilst nature is all calm, and would seem to "rise up and bless us," the doubt of the long continuance of our united Government presses upon our heart. The tongues and the hands of men are now busy, where hitherto it was supposed sacrifice to touch.

Members of Congress seem to each other. They sit in silence, watching, apparently, in stern earnestness. No cordiality—no friendliness—no confidence. But suspicion and dissatisfaction seem resting on their brows, whilst cold disdain and sarcastic smiles often steal around their lips. They do not appear to us to be brethren of the same political family, but rather discontented and jealous foes. We hope we may witness the day when our countrymen, but as we see the sun decline, it seems to us the type of our Union, and we utter the prayer—thus too, when it shines, may our glorious Confederacy go down."

Washington Spectator.

## PARTY.

The only obligations to party, are principle, and the public good, which equally demand our abandonment of or opposition to it, when it abandons or opposes them. There is no greater public curse, than a party without principle, or one that tampers with it, and makes it secondary to personal or party considerations. Talk of party union, concert, and harmony? what can be more fatally corrupt or corrupting, when uncontrolled by principle? And who preach party union and harmony, when principle is abandoned and disregarded, they who live or rise by it, or hope to do so? "The insect takes its color, from the leaf on which it feeds;" and so "they." When the most zealous and unscrupulous partisans are hailed as the purest patriots, and rewarded with the honors and offices of the Confederacy, and all who adhere to principle are denounced as rebels, traitors, and disunionists, it is not to be wondered at that there are always enough of such preachers: that is one of the direst curses of our glorious country, and will ultimately be its ruin, that its voice is made the voice of party, its offices and honors the gifts of party, its rewards of mere party zeal and services, the "spoils" of the party "victors." Between two reckless parties, struggling equally and solely for these "spoils," where is the hope of the prostrate country? Who stops in the common race to raise or save her, and thereby yields the advantages of it to others? To pause, is to abandon it, and all its flattering hopes and glittering prizes; and who shall have the hardihood to plead her cause, to the excited mobs that trample her under foot, usurp her throne, and make her honors and offices the rewards of betraying and deserting her, and assailing and slandering her true friends?

"Unprized are her sons till they've learned to betray, Undistinguished they live if they shun not their ayes; And the torch that would light them on dignity's way, Must be caught from the pile where their freedom expires."

SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

AN INGENIOUS TRICK.—It is stated in an exchange paper, that some years ago, a young clerk in Washington used to frank his own letters by writing his own name in so miserable a manner, that the clerks could not decipher it, and they then daring to stop the letters, lest the frank should prove genuine, the fellow saved his postage without the trouble of being a member.

Wanted immediately, by the anti-poking, your nose into other people's business society, a few persons of good character, (age or sex immaterial,) at a salary of £500, with a yearly increase, until permanently fixed at £1000 per annum, who will be required merely to mind their own business, and to leave other people's alone. Applications, with testimonials, to be made to the secretary of the "Neglected Home Department." So says Punch.

## INCREASE OF HARD MONEY.

Everybody is sensible of the increase of gold and silver coin in the United States; but it is not every one who knows, or reflects upon the cause of increase. We will endeavor to state this cause, or causes, as an encouragement to those who believe there is gold and silver enough in the world to enable us to dispense with the use of small notes and depreciated paper. The causes, then, are—

1. The gold bill of 1834, which corrected the enormous standard of that coin, and restored it to circulation; and under the operation of which, about forty millions of gold coin has been imported into the United States.

2. The silver bill of 1834, which repealed the act of 1819 against the circulation of all silver except Spanish milled dollars and their parts; of which none had been coined since the Spanish dominion ceased in Mexico and South America. Under the operation of this act, more than one hundred millions of silver have been imported into the United States.

3. The death of the Bank of the United States, which had collected and exported from the different States forty two millions of dollars, and which spent its last moments in drawing fictitious bills of exchange on Europe, to be sold in New York for specie, to be shipped to Europe.

4. The rotting down of about one-half the banks in the United States, and the disappearance of their notes; the places of which was immediately filled by supplies of gold and silver.

5. The specie circular of 1836, which required hard money for the Government lands, and which was again paid out to the people by the treasury.

6. The independent treasury act, which required hard money in all payments to and from the Federal Government; and which caused gold and silver to be brought into the United States for custom-house payments, and there to be circulated among the people.

7. Branching the mint of the United States, which has caused bullion and plate to be converted into coin; and by which the coinage has been diffused through the South and West, instead of being centred at a single mint at Philadelphia, and thence exported to Europe.

8. The Democratic opposition to small notes, whereby the amount of these notes in circulation has been greatly diminished, and their place filled by hard money. N. B. One half of the small notes now in circulation are computed to be counterfeit, and must eventually sink on the hands of the laboring part of the community, unless they refuse to touch such trash.

9. The diminution of the quantity of gold and silver melted up for plate and jewelry, since paper money has lost credit, and gold and silver has been demanded for currency.

10. The quantity of plate sent to the mints to be coined into money, since the cessation of the luxury and extravagance which grew out of the folly and crimes of the paper system.

11. The habits of economy and frugality which have followed a collapse of the banks, and which have stopped the melting up of tons weight of silver for Mr. Nicholas Biddle, and his attorneys and other bank officers.

12. The increased product of the gold and silver mines throughout the world, which are now worked more extensively and systematically than for many years before.

13. The restoration of commerce to its natural basis—that of an exchange of commodities—by which the imports are paid for in exports, and a balance in specie brought home.

14. The Chinese ransom and indemnities of fifty millions of dollars in silver, which have been brought to London, and thence distributed through the channels of commerce to different countries.

15. The conquest of Algiers by the French, by which one hundred millions of dollars in gold, which were hoarded in the vaults of the Dey, have been transported to France, coined into French gold, and diffused among millions through the channels of commerce.

16. European emigration to the United States, and especially of Germans, by which a great importation of gold is constantly occurring.

By these means, the vast increase of gold and silver has taken place, which is now visible to every eye, and which will go on increasing if the Democracy shall be successful in the State and Federal elections; for the increase dates from the accession of Democracy to power, and will cease with the cessation of their power. The whole increase dates from the first administration of General Jackson, and measures adopted during his and Mr. Van Buren's administrations; and has been made in defiance of the opposition of the Federal party, and the soft money part of the Democracy which have co-operated with them. The eye sees the increase, the money statistics prove it; for the importation and coinage are known, and show that there are one hundred and twenty millions of gold and silver in the United States; while, in the year 1832, at the veto of the United States Bank charter, there were but twenty millions in the whole Union, and none of that gold. A great deal has been done by the Jackson and Van Buren administrations; but the continued success of the Democracy is wanted to continue the increase, or even to save what we have.

—We copy the following article from the Georgia Jeffersonian, which we most heartily endorse.—*Rome Sentinel.*

## THE PRESIDENCY.

A late Globe says:—The Winchester Jeffersonian declares its preference for Col. R. M. Johnson as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, since the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan. "We were about to add, that they might book the Georgia Jeffersonian, for the same market. Geor-

tain it is, the friends of Mr. Calhoun and

Mr. Van Buren have raised such a rumpus between them, that Dick Johnson or General Cass will now, either of them, run better in Georgia than can either of the former. We are tired of running candidates who are defeated before they start; and candor, and plain dealing toward our friends, compel us to give this as our conviction in regard to either Calhoun or Van Buren in this State now. The friends of neither can hope for success while the

ceratic party is so nearly equally divided between them. Nor is the state of things much better in many other States. Why then not throw both aside, and take up Johnson or Cass, against neither of whom old prejudices exist, nor has any animosity been excited against them. In our own person, we prefer Mr. Calhoun for the presidency, to any other man now before the people. But we prefer our principles to a man; and therefore stand ready to support that Democratic candidate who is best calculated to succeed, that he may be enabled to carry out those principles.

A STORM IN THE POLAR SEA.—One of the grandest scenes that can be witnessed in this world, is a Storm in the Polar Sea, and the collision of the mountain icebergs which tower in some instances several hundred feet above the level of the sea. The ocean violently agitated, is at all times a sublime and awful sight; but when in addition, it encounters immense masses, which it has set in motion with a violence equal to its own, its effect is prodigiously increased. At one moment says Beechey, in his "Voyage towards the North Pole," it bursts upon these icy fragments, and buries them many feet beneath its wave; and the next, as the buoyancy of the depressed body struggles for the reascendency; the water rushes in foaming cataracts over its edges whilst every individual mass, rocking and laboring in its bed, grinds against and contends with its opponent until one is either split with the shock or is upheaved upon the surface of the other. Nor is this collision confined to any particular spot, but is going on as far as the sight can reach, and when, from this convulsive scene below, the eye is turned to the extraordinary appearance of the blink in the sky above, where the unnatural clearness of a calm and silvery atmosphere presents itself, bounded by a dark hard line of stormy clouds, as if to mark the confines within which the efforts of man would be of no avail, the reader may imagine the sensation of awe which must accompany that of grandeur in the mind of the beholder.

MAKE HAST TO REPEAL.—Life is too short for controversy. Charged with all the urgency of a matter on hand, we tell you to turn you to God and make fast work of your preparation for a coming eternity. The sum and substance for the preparation is, that you believe what the Bible tells you, and do what the Bible bids you. Bestir yourselves, for the messenger is at the door. There is no time for cold criticism or laborious investigations, or splendid oratory, or profound argument when death has broken loose amongst us, and is spreading his havoc amongst our earthly tabernacles, when he is wresting away from us the dearest and the ornaments of our society upon earth, when he is letting us see by examples most affecting, of what frail and perishable materials human life is made up—and is dealing out another and another reproof to that accursed delay which leads man to trifle on the brink of the grave, and to smile and be secure while the weapons of mortality are flying thick around him. When will we be brought to the beginning of wisdom, to the fear of God, to the desire of doing his will, to the accomplishment of that desire by our believing in the name of his only begotten Son, and loving one another even as he has given commandment? Let us work while it is day, and set in motion by the encouragement of the Gospel, let us instantly become the followers of them who through faith and patience are now inheriting the promises.

Dr. Chalmers.

A story of Crime and Misfortune.—The Troy Post furnishes us with the sad tale of a once lovely and interesting girl, well known in Albany. Her name is Ellen Turner. It appears that about two weeks since she put up at Wells Belding's, in Troy, and said she was a stranger from the west, just arrived in the cars, that her husband was in New York, and wanted to stay a few days till she could write and hear from him. As she looked rather forlorn and dejected, Mrs. Belding kindly took her in; next evening about 6 o'clock she left, and took along one brooch and other articles; a warrant was issued and the lady was found and arrested by Trueworthy, at Cohoes.

The goods were found with her and she acknowledged her guilt, and said her name was Ellen Turner, has a mother living in Rochester, was sent to Albany to school, and went to a select school in Broadway, became acquainted with Abram Whipple, son of Lansing Whipple, of Bern. Albany county, was seduced by said Abram, and has a child ten weeks old by him, &c.; Ellen was tried by a court of special sessions, found guilty, and was sentenced to pay \$5 or be imprisoned ten days.

The villain who wrought this moral ruin walks the earth proudly, a gentleman, mingles freely in fashionable society, and is smiled on by the fair and virtuous, (in the world's eyes) he has broken no law of the State; but the victim is driven from society, and even from her own family, a wandering fugitive and felon. Is there any wonder that Millerism finds converts?

N. Y. Tribune.

SUR MARINE TELESCOPE.—This instrument is stated to be the invention of Mr. Mathers, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It consists of a bright lamp, placed in a glass globe, which being sunk in the water, is said to afford light to enable a person standing on the deck of a vessel, to examine every portion of her hull, to the smallest minutia, even the nails used in fastening the copper. By experimenting it has been shown that

by a strong light, the vision may be extended to the depth of 250 feet, or more if the water be clear.

A report has been made to the Navy Department, highly extolling the valuable qualities of this instrument, and recommending that an appropriation be made for the purpose of bringing it into practical use.

HORRIBLE SCENE.—On Thursday the 23d of November a frightful occurrence took place at Crewe, in Cheshire, which has caused the liveliest emotions of pity, anger and surprise throughout the whole of that now populous neighborhood. It is well known that the grand Junction Railway Company have erected immense works at Crewe, and have in their employment between 400 and 500 workmen. Among these are men of all shades of religious opinions, and some of them are Mormonites, better known as "latter day saints."

The priest of the order is a blacksmith, of the name of Cartwright, and among the devotees is a fanatic named Pogonite, also a smith or engineer. The latter was married to a respectable woman of about 30 years of age, who had borne him three children, and was within three months of her next confinement. She had steadily refused to adopt the fanatical opinions of her husband, and much contention had ensued in consequence. Worn out, however, with his repeated solicitations and his continued declarations that unless she submitted to be baptised into the order she would be eternally lost, she declared her intention to one of her neighbours, to obey her husband's wishes, being satisfied, as she said, that unless she did so "she should never have any more peace with him."

On the 23d November at 8 o'clock at night the poor worn-out creature was taken by her husband and the blacksmith priest, down to the river below the works, was denuded of all her clothing, except a small flannel singlet, and notwithstanding her interesting situation, these wretched fanatics, after uttering some incantations, plunged her into the stream! The night was dreadful cold and dark, and in consequence of the late heavy rains, the river was running at a great rate, and was much higher than ordinary.

The priest having hold of her naked arm unfortunately let go his grasp, and the current running like a mill race, immediately carried her away, and it being pitch dark she was instantly overwhelmed by the boiling flood and drowned. The husband walked home with great deliberation and composure, and told his neighbours what had occurred; and after seating himself in a chair pulled himself in a doze, and declared his conviction that it was the will of God that she should be drowned, and that it was the weakness of her faith that caused it, but that he was satisfied that she was in glory.

## THE GREAT FRESHET.

In our last number we gave notice of the loss of two-thirds of the Bridge across our Rivers. Its fall was occasioned by the giving way of two piers, which were built of brick, and of which no vestige is yet to be seen. The River continued to rise until Wednesday morning, overflowing its eastern banks, and causing considerable loss of property to many of the merchants; many of whom were obliged to remove their goods to more elevated situations. Hundreds of bales of Cotton were afloat in the War-houses next the river, and were only saved with much difficulty and trouble.

During the past week, business has been almost suspended. Nothing but mud and water meet us at every turn; still however there was an unusual degree of bustle and excitement in our city. The usual intercourse between East and West Wetumpka has been kept up, for all sorts of water crafts were immediately brought into requisition. It is supposed the Bridge will be a total loss, as the remaining piers seem to be more or less injured; the inconvenience however will be only temporary as there will be measures taken immediately to replace the loss by a Bridge of superior strength and durability. The freshet has indeed for the present been a calamity, but the ultimate effect will undoubtedly be a great advantage to Wetumpka, as labor of every description will be in great demand, and will be the means of settling the commercial part of our city in more safe and permanent locations. If reports be true we are not the only sufferers by the flood, for other Bridges it is said have been swept away. The one at Tallapoosa over the Tallapoosa has been carried off. We hear also of others in this State and in Georgia, but we cannot speak with certainty; we are nevertheless inclined to think the reports are too true. The River banks from this place to Mobile are more or less under water, and in some places present a little sea—a perfect waste of waters.

It is a little singular says the Advertiser, that the great Freshets of 1811, 1822, and 1833, and this of 1844, should number exactly 11 years between each.

An efficient Ferry has been established on the river, and travellers will find no inconvenience in the loss of the Bridge.

Wetumpka Argus.

—We daily hear of disasters and loss of property by the late freshet and heavy rains. Many of our neighboring planters have lost considerable cotton and cattle by the flood. The loss of the latter cannot yet be enumerated; it must however, be immense, for every day brings intelligence of cattle drowned on the different river bottoms throughout the country. In this county we learn that nearly every mill impelled by water power has been swept away. The driver of the Tuscaloosa stage between that city and Wetumpka lost four beautiful horses on Wednesday last, in attempting to cross Mulberry Creek, and narrowly escaped with his own life.

Wetumpka Argus.

Speaking of the next presidential election, a Newburyport Herald (a Coon paper) says: "If the battle is to be fought, in

1844, between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay we have not now, and never have had, the least doubt as to the result. It will be the reverse of 1840, and it will be brought about by the votes of not less than 120,000 citizens in the various parts of the Union, who will vote for Mr. Van Buren, not because they, in reality like him and his policy, but because they dislike him less than Mr. Clay."

## THE TRUNK ROBBERY.—SUICIDE.

The New York Courier of Monday morning has the following article, detailing the particulars of the suicidal act committed by the robber of Pomeroy's trunk:

THE END OF THE POMEROY ROBBERY.—SUICIDE OF THE ROBBER.—This extraordinary robbery, which has created so much excitement throughout the country, has resulted in a solemn and awful manner. Since our report of Saturday, the Mayor, with his first marshal, Mr. Clarke, aided by Justice Taylor and officer McGrath, have been most active in continuing the investigation, with a view of discovering, if possible, the unsigned notes of the Union Bank, amounting to \$130,000, which are the only valuables missing from the trunk. Yesterday afternoon, information was given that a large quantity of partially-burned paper was concealed in the chimney of the house, No. 32, Livingston street, occupied by Lechner, where the trunk was found. These were secured; and, on a careful examination, it was clearly ascertained that these were the remains of the missing notes, there being words enough legible to satisfy the officers on this point. They were carefully gathered together and placed in a basket, to be preserved for use when the accused party should be brought up for examination or trial.

The Mayor's first marshal, with Justice Taylor and officer McGrath, about 5 o'clock yesterday, proceeded to the city prison, fragments in hand and basket, and, on one of the turnkeys opening the door of Lechner's apartment allotted to him during his confinement, they discovered that he was dead, having suspended himself by a handkerchief which he placed round his neck, and placing it across a board which was put on the upper end of his bunk or bed, which had been set on end, elevated himself sufficiently to produce strangulation. He was immediately cut down, and the coroner sent for, but all means used to resuscitate him; but they were of no avail, as life was extinct.

The Mayor was soon present and ordered that no information of the suicide should be communicated to his wife, (who was also in prison), and that she should be released from confinement as soon as the excitement in respect to the suicidal act of her husband had, in a measure, subsided. Mr. Fallon, the keeper of the prison, had visited Lechner about an hour previous to the call of Justice Taylor and Mr. Clark to visit him, and left him well; and the awful preparations for suicide must have been almost immediately afterwards consummated. Thus ends the Pomerooy affair—robbery and suicide being the accompanying components in the scene.

The coroner held an inquest in the evening on the body. It was held in the police office; and the verdict was, that he, the prisoner, Benoit Lechner, had committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell, while confined there on the charge of the robbery of the trunk of Pomeroy's express. The manner in which the suicide was committed, evinced a determination of purpose not to be foiled or deflected. Lechner had elevated his trunk against the wall of his cell and having by some means not ascertained, procured a small piece of board, he placed this across the legs of the bunk, and, tying his handkerchief to this, he hung himself. When found, his feet were touching the floor of the cell; and he must have drawn his legs up so long as he had the power to do so.

The trunk, with its contents, has been deposited for safety in one of the city banks, and communications have been addressed to the various parties interested to come forward and identify their property. The amount of money in the trunk is \$46,750; and all the notes, checks, drafts, &c., are safe, awaiting the claim of the proper owner.

The Philadelphia Sentinel relates the particulars of a melancholy suicide which took place in that city on Tuesday. A respectable young man named William Jackson, paid a visit on Monday evening to a young lady to whom he was betrothed, and returned home at a late hour, as was his usual custom. At about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning the family were startled by the report of a pistol—with which he had shot himself. He expired in a few minutes.

The Sentinel adds—Between the time that he returned home on Monday evening and his decease, he wrote a long and affectionate letter to his mother, and also a will, in which he bequeathed one half of his property to his mother, and the other half to the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. On the evening preceding his decease he presented to the young lady in question a fine gold finger-ring containing a lock of his hair. The suicide is as strange as it is melancholy; no one can form a correct opinion of what induced him to commit the deed; there was nothing so far as we have ascertained, to prevent the intended union between him and the object of his affections; the relatives on all sides were a great; and yet, right on the eve of consummating the marriage vow, he fell by his own hand.

LOUISIANA.—Governor Mouton says in his message, submitted to the Legislature of Louisiana, on the 2d instant: "I would recommend that, if possible, our present banks be restrained from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. The monetary circulation, among the laboring and productive classes of our community, consists almost exclusively of gold and silver. A greater a-

mount of the precious metals has accumulated in this city and State than was ever in circulation before. It is abundant for all the wants of the community, and adequate to transact with facility the great commercial business of this Territory. There are ten millions of specie in this city, an amount greater than the whole circulation of our banks, in the most inflated state of the paper currency in 1837. A specie circulation produces economy and confidence, banishes fear and uncertainty, excites industry, ensures the morality and good faith belonging to cash transactions, and is the great remedy for the ills arising from the abuse of the credit and banking system. Specie is the money of the world and equalizes all exchanges. Our citizens unanimously applaud the change from a bloated paper currency to the present sound medium of transactions. A paper currency & especially the circulation of small notes will tend greatly to banish specie from the State and reproduce the evils through which we have passed."

What a lesson to the advocates of paper money! The great commercial emporium of the western and south-western states—a city whose annual trade is second only to the great commercial emporium of the Union—is possessed of a specie circulation "adequate to transact with facility," its great commercial business. The sentiments of Governor M. upon this subject, are liberal and radically sound. We hope that like sentiments, ere long, will find favor with the great body of the people.

Flag.

MISSISSIPPI.—Governor Tucker in his message to the Legislature, holds the following language on the subject of the annexation of Texas: "I submit for your consideration and action, resolutions unanimously passed by the legislature of the State of Alabama, on the subject of admitting the Republic of Texas into the United States. The people of the State of Alabama appear to be fully advised of the utility and propriety of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and have through their resolutions given unequivocal evidence of their opinions and desires. I unite in opinion with the people of Alabama, in believing that the annexation of Texas to the U. States, is not only indispensable to the institutions of the Southern States, but also to the peace and commerce of the whole Union. In connection with these resolutions, I submit for your consideration, the address of a citizen of the Republic of Texas."

WHISKEY AND DEATH.—A man by the name of John B. Taylor, aged about 49 years, was found dead, on Saturday forenoon, about a mile this side of the village of Pittsford, with one of his feet entangled in the fence. He had evidently been dead two or three days, and is supposed to have been caught in the fence while crossing in a state of intoxication. By his side was found a gallon of whiskey, and in his pocket a pound of tobacco, a quarter of a pound of tea, a pack of cards enveloped in a copy of the Declaration of Independence, one cent, a jack knife and an empty wallet. The deceased is said to have a family in the town of Riga, with whom, however, he has not lived for some time.

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

## A DUNNING LETTER.

The following Letter was recently addressed to a debtor of our acquaintance, and may be considered almost to "Paddy's hint." If it did not effect the desired object, it would be no use, we think, to write again: "DEAR SIR—Do you ever intend to send me my money or not, or do I have to look to some other source for it. If I do, let me know it; for I want my money at this time, you had better send it this trip—yes, this trip, not the next, but this. I know you don't want me to put you to any trouble. Well, then, send my money this trip, I say this trip, and not the next; don't mistake this trip. I cannot stand it any longer, this is the very trip I want my money."

## THE MYSTERIES OF NEW YORK.

Alderman Tillou, in obedience to an order of the Councils of New York, has prepared a report for publication in relation to the police of that city. The Herald thus describes it.

We must now say that this volume—for it is an elaborate volume, extending to probably 400 or 500 pages—will be found to contain some of the most astounding disclosures of the manners, and morals, and vicious propensities of a large city, ever put forth to the world—disclosures which will far surpass anything to be met with in the pages of Eugene Sue or Dickens as it is possible to imagine.

Only think of one fact developed—namely, that in a single ward of the city of New York, there are 350 houses of ill-fame. What a terrible chapter of vice, inquiry and moral desolation is presented in this brief announcement of a solitary fact! And what a startling—almost incredible—astounding commentary is conveyed by another fact, (not in the book) that the majority of the owners of these houses are respectable, worthy, moral—in some cases pious men!—And it is stated, though not in the report, that these men prefer letting their houses for these purposes rather than to respectable and honorable families. This is really frightful.

The disclosures, on all points connected with the police of this city, will be found equally startling and instructive. Nor do these statements rest on doubtful authority. Mr. Tillou is a man of the most unimpeachable character—unimpeachable honor and veracity—the utmost purity of life—of the highest order of public principle—and, in addition, is not a politician by profession—a class of men who conceal all the rottenness and moral loathsomeness of society. Mr. Tillou has done a great and most meritorious work. We trust it will not be without its appropriate fruits. In the meantime, the public may prepare to be astonished.



# Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**  
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

**RICHARD B. WALTHALL**, of Perry.  
**DAVID HUBBARD**, of Lawrence.  
**THOMAS S. MAYS**, of Montgomery.  
**DIXON H. HALL**, of Autauga.  
**JOHN J. WINSTON**, of Greene.  
**JOHN H. NOOD**, of Franklin.  
**JOSEPH P. FRAZIER**, of Jackson.  
**WILLIAM B. MARTIN**, of Benton.  
**WILLIAM R. HALL**, of Mobile.

Read the eloquent and patriotic speech of Mr. Dawson of Louisiana, on the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine. Instead of thinking it too long, you will wish it more lengthy when you have done.

The Richmond Whig, uses as an argument why Congress ought not to refund the amount of the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, that the amount was made up by voluntary contributions of the citizens at the time, and that Gen. Jackson, instead of putting it in his own pocket, requested that it might be given to the widows and orphans of American soldiers who fell in the battle. The whig says, should Congress refund it now, it will place Gen. Jackson in the attitude of receiving it twice, or being generous upon that which was not his own. This blind and heated partisanism, instead of seeing, in this act of generosity a reason why the government should refund the amount of this fine imposed by its officer and yet retained in its coffers, wishes to use it as an argument for perpetuating the injustice.

If there ever is a time when Republicans may be justly charged with ingratitude, it is, when party animosity and rancor have smothered, in the breasts of public men, every noble and generous sentiment towards the defenders and benefactors of their country.

What excuse will the federalists next have, for refusing to obey the will of their constituents, expressed in the instructions of the Legislatures of 19 or 20 States of the twenty-six.

The political elements appear to be at present in a state of great commotion and uncertainty. Several important, and to some extent contradictory rumors are now afloat in the papers. One that Mr. Van Buren has declined a nomination for the Presidency by the Baltimore convention; another that Mr. Calhoun has written to a friend in New Orleans, in which he withdraws entirely from the Presidential canvass, and declares his determination to support the nomination of Mr. Van Buren; another that a letter had been written to Washington city by Mr. Calhoun, and been for some days in type, but withheld that it might first appear in the Charleston Mercury, which is understood to contain a denunciation of the Baltimore Convention as it will be constituted, a withdrawal of his name from the contest, and an expression of decided preference for Mr. Clay. Rumors are also afloat that efforts will be made to call a third National Convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 4th day of July next, and that the names of Stewart, Cass, Calhoun and Johnson will be presented for nomination.

It is difficult to determine, or even form an opinion, as to what portion of these rumors is true and what false. We are inclined to the belief however, that Mr. Calhoun has written a letter, declining a nomination by the Baltimore Convention, but we do not believe that in that letter he declares a preference either for Mr. Van Buren or Clay; neither do we believe that the friends of Mr. Van Buren in Washington have a letter from him, requesting his name to be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. In a short time we hope to be able to give the truth, sifted from the mass of falsehood uttered by "Rumor with her thousand tongues."

**MR. FOSTER'S ORATION.**—We have just received a copy of the anniversary Oration, delivered before the Philanthropic Society of the University of Alabama by John Foster, Esq. of our place.

It is little to say we were highly gratified by its perusal, and we heartily recommend it to all lovers of literature and eloquence, as one of the richest treats, in its way, that we have met with in many a day.

Mr. Foster has been long known to us as a clear and beautiful writer, as well as a most accomplished scholar, possessing literary attainments of the highest order, and an eloquence that we have never heard surpassed.

We do not by any means pretend to qualifications for criticism, but we, as well as every body else, know what pleases us; and we consider, that we have the right to express our opinion upon any production, so long as we are perfectly willing to let that

opinion go for what it is worth. In the present case, we fear not, but the Oration, which we intend publishing in our columns, will bear us out when we place it among the finest of its kind.

The Oration opens beautifully, the subjects are interesting and happily introduced, while the euphony is kept up perfectly throughout—perfect almost to a fault—we say to a fault, for that, we looked in vain for some rough place, in order to lounge and forget the interest of the subject for a moment; but such place we sought in vain. In fact, were we not to publish the whole address, we would be puzzled to know what parts to extract, and what to omit; therefore we will offer the whole to our readers next week, knowing that the space it will fill cannot be more profitably occupied.

**TERRIBLE CALAMITY.**—The steamboat Shepherdess, on her passage from Cincinnati to St. Louis, struck a snag about 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th January, 3 miles below the latter city, in Cahokia bend, and so severe was the concussion that she filled with water to the upper cabin in the space of 3 minutes. The number of lives ascertained to be lost up to the 6th was 41, and the whole number supposed to be lost, between 50 and 100. This is the most distressing accident of the kind which has occurred on the western waters for some months.

**OMINOUS.**—The public have not forgotten the sad signs under which Whigery opened its melancholy administration—the falling of the scroll with the motto of the Union from the talons of the eagle over the Vice President's chair, while Mr. Webster was unveiling the federal policy—the falling of the right arm of the emblem of justice, at the summit of the eastern portico of the Capitol—the falling of the flags of all the States, stretched across the Pennsylvania avenue to grace President Harrison's triumphal entry—the rope parting, and consigning the ensigns of the States to the mire of the streets—and the end of the first month exhibiting the avenue, so gaily dressed at the beginning, to make an ostentatious display of federal pride in its ill gotten victory, shrouded in mourning crepe, from the President's mansion to the Capitol, &c. &c. These ill foreboding auspices, which were recorded at the time, have been followed by the most unfortunate and disastrous administration of the public affairs in every branch of the government known to our annals. The reputation of our country—of its institutions, hitherto the envy of the world—of its exalted stations, previously filled with honor and renown—have suffered eclipse and humiliation.

And now that cometh has renewed its hard-earned career to achieve a success which ended so deplorably, a most distressing heart-rending scene attends the completion of the very first structure dedicated to such unhalloved purposes. We feel sincere sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers, under the accident, an account of which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer and Compiler; but if every erection to hold electioneering orgies, and to accommodate the purveyors of intoxicating stimulants to work upon the people, were to tumble with their own weight, without injury to the devoted persons who frequent them, it would be most fortunate for the morals as well as the politics of the country.—Globe.

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
We sincerely regret to announce a melancholy event, which occurred at the whig club house at sunset last evening. The house was just finished; and about 100 persons had clustered together on the ridgepole of the roof, which was about forty or fifty feet from the ground. An individual had taken off his hat, and was about to proclaim that the rally would take place to-day, when a large portion of the roof fell, carrying down the whole crowd of persons. We have not been able to gather the particulars, but understand that the following are the names of the persons who were the greatest sufferers: Doctor Lenoxy, badly; Edward Allen, very badly; W. Pearson, leg broken; W. H. Rodwood, leg broken; Mr. Walsh, arm broken in two places; Mr. Adie, arm broken in two places; Mr. Pemberton, thigh broken; Hugh Fry and son, badly; Robert Maynard, ankle broken; Mr. Mays, arm broken; young Crouch, badly.

Some of the boys suffered very much. A son of Mr. S. H. Myers had an arm broken in two places. A son of Mr. Gramme, also, had an arm broken. Two sons of Mr. Walsh were much injured—one having his leg broken, the other considerably hurt. Others, whose names we have not been able to learn, were much injured though not very dangerously.

WETUMPKA Jan. 30, 1844.

**COTTON.**—Since the receipt of the foreign accounts by the Packet Ship Sra, at New York, our market has not been so active, and a small decline has taken place in all qualities. We quote extremes from 74 to 94 cents—the receipts are light.

**REPORT**  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS,  
ON REPUDIATION.—By Mr. J. E. Henry.

The Committee on Federal relations, to whom was referred certain Resolutions of the State of New Jersey, declaring the opinions of those States on the subject of the repudiation of State debts, Report: That they have had the two sets of Resolutions under consideration, and most cordially concur in the general conclusions to which those States have come on this subject. The doctrine of repudiation has no friends in this State.—Fortunately for South Car-

olina, the state of her finances is so perfectly clear of those influences, which might lead the public mind to think of, and discuss the question of repudiation, that we can scarcely realize the facts, that any Sovereign State of this Confederacy could for a moment entertain much more adopt, a project to avoid the payment of their just debts.

We should consider, even a proposition by authority, to repudiate dishonorable, and dishonoring to the State, and hold the repudiator and his doctrines in equal abhorrence. No general public approbation, certainly no general private assent in this State, we believe has given countenance to a doctrine calculated in its effects to taint the honor, and impair the credit of our country, at home & abroad.

Yet it must be confessed, that cases might arise in which a State would be warranted perhaps to refuse the payment of claims where founded in fraud, even should they be termed *State Debts*, by the claimants.

We have declared our most decided opinion in favor of the general principle. State debts are debts of honor, and the State that refuses to pay, unnecessarily delays, paying, or dishonestly evades payment, is like an individual dishonored in the eyes of the world.

But we admit the right of a State to its own questions of honor, morals, or honesty, as well as those of law and policy. We have no right, we acknowledge, to interfere with the decisions of our sister States, except so far as they may affect us, either in domestic or foreign relations.

We have looked upon our paramount law, the Constitution, not only as obligatory upon our citizens, the legislative and judicial authority, but upon every person who comes within the scope of its authority. If the State should unfortunately employ a dishonest agent, and thereby under its sanction, enable the agent to deceive an innocent third person, the State must abide the consequences.

But it is not every one choosing to assume the authority of the State, who can compose obligations upon it. The agent must have the authority of the State, before he can rightfully bring it under obligations to third persons.

To illustrate our meaning, we refer to the action of the House at its present session. The House has passed a bill to amend the Constitution so as to prevent any one Legislature unless under certain restrictions from borrowing more than \$100,000. Should this provision be incorporated into the Constitution no one Legislature could authorize the borrowing of a million of dollars. Yet they might pass an act for that purpose, by a bare majority—that majority might appoint their agents, and clothe them with an apparent power to borrow money—and in the exercise of that power commit a fraud upon the Constitution. We are not prepared to say, in a case of this kind especially, should the lender of the money have notice of the fraud upon the constitution, that it imposes an obligation upon the State to pay. We wish to be understood, in our distinctions between State debts, and ostensible claims upon States, assuming the character of State debts. It does not impugn the honor of the State to refuse payment of the latter class, as it does that of the former. We are the more free in this opinion, because we feel no suspicions can rest upon us, on account of our candor. Our State debts will be met fairly, honorably, & promptly—and such would be the result, did they amount to five times what they do now. The honor of the State would demand from us every sacrifice every sacrifice necessary to preserve it, and it would be cheerfully met by our people. And we indulge the hope and belief, that our sister States, on whose account this reproach has been brought upon our country, will reconsider their determinations, and redeem their own honor, and that of our common country, by a full discharge of all their just debts, and with a full indemnity to all who have suffered by trusting to their pledged faith.

Still it does not become us to censure individual States for any exercise of their sovereignty, of which we admit they are the most competent judges. We only pass judgment on the abstract propositions of repudiation. And are prepared to declare that a repudiation of their just debts, by any State, is a violation of the principles of common honesty, and alike abhorrent and dishonorable, and shall receive neither countenance nor support, directly nor indirectly, from the State of South Carolina.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:  
**Resolved**, That the repudiation of its just debts by a State, is a matter of common interest to all the States of this confederacy, and calculated in its effects to impair the general credit and the national honor.

**Resolved**, That we utterly condemn and disclaim the doctrine of repudiation of State Debts in all its shades and phases, as inconsistent with the principles of honor and honesty, and meriting the reprobation of States as well as individuals.

**Resolved**, That the doctrine under any contingency, of a repudiation of the just debts of a State, has not now nor ever can have any countenance or support by the State of South Carolina or its citizens.

**Resolved**, That we believe each & every sovereign State in this Union will ultimately redeem all its just liabilities, and that the pressure of a supposed necessity, rather than any settled dishonesty of purpose, has given rise to this novel doctrine.

**Resolved**, That this State holds its pledged faith inviolate, not only as regards the prompt payment of its just debts, but as regards all its securities and collateral pledges, both to the foreign and domestic creditors.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.  
**WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO WITH THE TARIFF.**

The first of January is past, and it is to be hoped that the members of Congress are in the humor for proceeding to the despatch of business. There is one subject which

they cannot well avoid, the revision of the tariff. The state of the revenue demands that something be done, and the members from the Southern States will take care that the question is brought before Congress, particularly before the House of Representatives. When it is once there, it must be fairly met. We say to the democratic members, with all the earnestness of Sir Hugh Evans, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, "take your avise as to that."

When the new tariff was passed, it was opposed so generally by the democratic members that we supposed it certain to be repealed the moment the democrats again obtained a majority in Congress. It happened however, unfortunately, that Mr. Wright, our Senator in Congress, was one of the few democrats who gave his vote for the bill. He did it, as he said, with hesitation and doubt, not because he approved of the imposts laid by the bill, but because he thought that some law in regard to the collection of the revenue was necessary to be passed and because the bill included a most important measure; the repeal of the distribution.

In this Mr. Wright, we say with all respect, for we rarely find him in the wrong, committed a great error. The occasion was one for boldly rejecting a bad law, and leaving the consequences to take care of themselves. It was Mr. Wright's mistake that he allowed himself to be embarrassed by too anxious a regard for consequences. The right is always more easy to discover than the expedient. The effect of Mr. Wright's vote has been to throw doubt upon the sincerity of the northern democrats generally in regard to the tariff question.

We have seen that vote referred to by the Albany Argus, to convince the protectionists that Mr. Wright was for their side, and that the democratic party were the friends of commercial restriction for the benefit of the manufacturers. At the Syracuse Convention, a resolution was offered, and passed almost without examination, which repeated the exploded doctrine of a tariff for revenue, with discriminations for protection, involving a contradiction in terms, for a discrimination for protection diminishes the revenue. These circumstances have increased naturally enough the distrust with which the southern democrats regard the democrats in this State.

We knew something of the state of opinion in this State in regard to the protective system for we have watched it for years with great interest and some anxiety. There are in our party, dispersed throughout the State, many thorough going free trade men. There is also a considerable proportion of moderate tariff men. But there is also a vast number of persons who may be described as in the transition states men who have been accustomed to take the policy of protection on trust, yet are now vehemently inclined to doubt it, and only need a clear and fearless exposition of the question in the journals which they read, or in the public harangues they hear, to become the enthusiastic friends of free trade, and to carry with them irresistibly the whole party. This is the tendency of public opinion and public feeling at the present moment, and the only reason why it does not show a more rapid and decisive progress is that it is held back by the timidity of public men. When the southern democrats ask of the northern that they should assist in undoing what almost every democrat admitted, when the new tariff was adopted, to be a great injustice they ask what they have a right to demand. When they say, "if you are not ready to do this, do not expect us to remain associated with you, or to give you our confidence, or to co-operate with you in the federal elections," we really cannot see that they are much to be censured. If the House of Representatives does not this winter pass a bill for putting the tariff upon the footing of a mere revenue measure, it will close the session in dishonor.

The 1st Quarterly meeting of the Protestant Methodist Church, will commence at the Camp Ground below White Plains, on Friday before the 4th Sunday in this month.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

WE take this method to inform the Planters and others interested in the **Storage of Cotton**, that the WARE HOUSE we had built on Col. Griffin's wharf is above high water mark from any freshet since the foundation of this city, and the late freshet was not near any Cotton in our house or care. We consider it Fire-proof as well as Water-proof, being unconnected with the buildings of the city—the whole city might burn up and the cotton in our Store would be safe. No Drayage in Shipping from our Ware-House, and but little Wharfage to those that do business with us. If close attention and exertions to give satisfaction will be of any avail to those that patronize us, we pledge ourselves to advance as far as possible their interests.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on all Cotton in Store, or that is shipped to our friends in Mobile or New Orleans.

**TOTTY & BEALL.**  
Wetumpka, Jan. 26th, 1844.—4t.

## Orphans' Court in Vacation.

**JANUARY 7th, 1844.**  
THE claims against the estate of Samuel Lively deceased having been audited allowed and reported, & the Administrator of said estate having reported himself ready for final settlement.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks successively, notifying all persons interested in said estate that a final settlement of said estate will take place at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, at which time, and place an apportionment of the assets of the estate will be made among the creditors.

A true copy from the minutes.  
**M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.**  
Jan. 24, 1844, 5t.

## Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

COTTON, : : : : lb.	64 a 94
Bagging, Dundee, yd.	14 a 16
" Ky. : : : :	18 a 20
" India, : : : :	20 a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5 a 9
" Ky. : : : :	8 a 9
Coffee, Rio, : : : :	9 a 91
" Green Hav. : : : :	9 a 103
" Java, : : : :	15 a 17
Bacon, Hams, : : : :	123 a 123
sides, : : : :	7 a 8
shoulders, : : : :	5 a 8
Butter, Goshen, : : : :	10 a 18
country, : : : :	123 a 18
Cheese, : : : :	10 a 123
Iron, sheet, : : : :	9 a 10
hoop, : : : :	10 a 123
Plough moulds, : : : :	7 a 8
Steel, German, : : : :	16 a 100
American bl. : : : :	10 a 100
English " : : : :	183 a 20
cast, : : : :	1 a 25
Nails, cast, : : : :	6 a 64
wrought, : : : :	20 a 100
Rice, : : : :	5 a 5
Sugar, loaf, : : : :	18 a 20
lump, : : : :	14 a 10
N. Orleans, : : : :	7 a 10
Porto Rico, : : : :	10 a 12
Salt, : : : : sack.	\$1 50 a 175
Spirits, brandy cog. gal.	\$1 50 a 300
Am. : : : :	45 a 100
Rum, N. E. : : : :	45 a 75
Lafayette, : : : :	624 a 75
St. Croix, : : : :	\$2 00 a 250
Jamaica, : : : :	\$1 50 a 250
Gin, Holl'd, : : : :	\$2 00 a 250
American, : : : :	60 a 100
Whiskey, re. com. : : : :	28 a 30
Brandy, p'ch ap'l : : : :	75 a 100
Wines, Madeira, : : : :	\$2 50 a 400
Teneriffe, : : : :	\$1 25 a 150
Sherry, : : : :	\$1 75 a 350
Sweet Mal. : : : :	60 a 68
Port, : : : :	\$2 00 a 300
Lisbon, : : : :	\$1 00 a 125
Claret, : : : : doz.	\$2 25 a 600
Champagne : : : :	\$8 00 a 1200
Muscato, : : : :	\$5 00 a 600
Cordials, assorted, : : : :	\$4 50 a 500
Champagne cider, : : : :	\$4 50 a 600
Porter, London, : : : :	\$4 00 a 400
American, : : : :	\$3 00 a 350
Soap, yellow, : : : : lb.	6 a 8
white, : : : :	12 a 14
Glass, 8 x 10, : : : :	\$1 00 a 500
10 x 12, : : : :	\$5 00 a 550
Oils, lamp, : : : : gal.	\$7 a 100
train, : : : :	\$7 a 100
linseed, : : : :	\$1 50 a 200

## Sheriff sales.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Talladega county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, all the interest that James Hall has in the following described Lands, to-wit: the south half of section 34, township 14 R. 7, also the east half section 13, township 14 R. 7, also west half of section 26, township 14 R. 7, also the east half of section 26, township 14 R. 7, also the west half of section 32, township 14 R. 7, also all that part of the west half of section 35, township 16 R. 8, lying north of the middle of Chockolocko creek—levied on as the property of James Hall and pointed out by Plaintiff, this 7th Jan'y, 1844.  
**R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff.**  
Feb. 1st, 1844.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in March next, the north east q. of section 36, township 13 R. 8, also the east half of north-east q. of section 23, township 14 R. 8, also west half of section 27, township 14 R. 8, levied on as the property of T. R. Williams to satisfy said execution in favor of John Ramey, Adm.  
**R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff.**  
Feb. 1st, 1844.

## Agent's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton county, on the first Monday in March next, the south-west q. of Section 29, township 14 R. 8, levied on as the property of Willis Kelly to satisfy said execution in favor of the Bank Bank at Decatur.  
**JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent.**  
By his Deputy **ASA SKELTON.**  
Feb. 7, 1844.

## The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

**Regular Orphans' Court, Jan. Term, 1844.**  
THIS day came Joseph C. Baird and Andrew N. Baird, Administrators of the estate of Matthew Marable late of said county, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the Judge of said Court having examined and stated said account & vouchers and reported the same for final settlement on the first Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, notifying all persons interested in the settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at the court house in said county on the first Monday in March next, and object if they see proper.

23d Jan. 1844.  
**CHARLES W. STATHAM, co. CLK.**

## HORSE BILLS,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED,  
On fine paper and a beautiful Plate.  
AT THIS OFFICE.

## Blanks

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## "THE LADY'S CHOICE."

**LADY'S WRATH.**

A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844.

("The Lady's Wrath," "Religious and Literary Gem" and "Lady's Pearl" united.)  
REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, EDITOR.

During the short time that the LADY'S WRATH has been before the public, it has acquired the enviable reputation of being the best Dollar Lady's Periodical in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally sought after, and more universally admired the past year, than the Lady's Wrath. Its splendid Steel Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary merit, and neat mechanical execution, have made it the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar Periodical must be apparent, which leads to

## MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS

and has more and better original contributors than could be had in a short time since the publication of the best.

## THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES.

Contributions have appeared in the Wrath the past year from such Writers as

H. T. Ackerman, H. S. Patterson, M. D. Prof. J. H. Ingram, Bennett Coates, M. D. S. B. Becker, Rev. F. A. Clinton, T. Hall Wiley, G. Pike, A. W. Noyes, A. W. Noyes, A. F. Drinkwater, Jack Gaskel, J. Wheeler, F. H. Duffell, M. F. Wallace, G. Lippard, J. T. Sullivan, Francis Wharton, Mrs. C. T. Clark, Mrs. M. St. Leon, Louisa, Mrs. Lydia J. Pierson, Miss Mary Howard, Maria F. White, Mary B. Wilson, Miss Rose Newman, T. G. Spear, Chas. Hamilton, A. J. H. Dugan, J. M. L. Balch, Edwin Heriot, G. F. Everett, A. M. B. D. D. John U. Giller, J. H. Vernon, Charles Beaumont.

In addition to the above we have secured the Editorial services of Rev. C. W. Denison, long and favorably known to the readers of our best Periodicals, and arrangements have been made for contributions to the Vols for 1844, from

Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Mrs. E. H. Newhall, J. G. Whittier, Rev. J. Pierpont, W. H. Burleigh, Esq., Rev. E. L. Magdon. Beautiful articles from these well known writers, anonymous contributions of superior merit appear in each number, making the contents of the Wrath equal, if not superior to any Periodical of the kind. In addition to our STEEL ENGRAVINGS MONTHLY, which are given in no Dollar Lady's Magazine but the Wrath, we will continue our

## Beautifully Colored Flowers,

the most popular series of embellishments ever issued, an illustration peculiarly appropriate for the Ladies; and widely sought after by all lovers of the beautiful.

## Language of Flowers.

In the January number will appear the first of a series of articles on the Language of Flowers, which in connection with our Floral Engravings will furnish a complete Floral Lexicon, alone worth a year's subscription.

## Musical, by Popular Composers.

will also be published, affording to subscribers in the country the means of obtaining new music which they would otherwise be deprived of.

In addition to the above, every thing new and attractive in the literary world will be sought after, to give interest and novelty to the pages of the Wrath.

## TERMS.

One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.

To CLERKS.—Three copies one year, . . . \$2 00

Eight copies one year, . . . 5 00

Seventeen copies one year, . . . 10 00

To any one forwarding a club of three we will send a popular Novel. A club of eight, two Novels. A club of seventeen, three Novels, gratis.

All remittances must be made free of expense.

Address **DREW & SCAMMEL, Publishers,**  
37 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the Judge of Orphans' court of Randolph county, Ala. on the estate of James Smith, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are also required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.  
**HENRY W. ARMSTRONG,**  
Jan. 31, 1844. Admr.

## EDUCATION.

**"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy,"**—a few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to \$8 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low. First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$3 00

2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy. \$10 00

3d. The higher Branches of mathematics and the Languages. \$15 00

music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00

Use of Instruments. \$4 00

Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

**JAMES M. BURT.**  
Jan. 3, 1843.

## "THE Pilgrim's Choice,"

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

BY **ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS.**



**SELLING OUT**  
**At Cost for Cash.**  
NOW IS THE TIME  
TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH  
**CHEAP GOODS.**  
The undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash, would most respectfully invite all who may wish cheap goods to call and examine our stock.  
We have a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in this place.  
S. P. HUDSON, & Co.  
Jan. 3, 1843.—4t.

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a  
**House of Entertainment**  
in the Town of Jacksonville, Duval county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
AARON HAYNES.

**A MALE SCHOOL.**  
WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on the first day of January, 1844, under the superintendence of the undersigned, at the following rates payable at the expiration of each term.  
per sess.  
Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$5 00  
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00  
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00  
J. M. HAYNES.  
Dec. 20, 1843.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
**ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 13th, 1843.**

WILLIAM A. SCOTT, having filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 6th day of September 1836, he purchased of Reese Pickens, James M. Duren, and John M. Neal, the following with other Tracts of Land, (viz.) the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Thirty-four in Township 16, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District; that the said Pickens, Duren, and Neal, executed to him their Bond for Titles, bearing date the 6th day of September 1836; that the said John M. Neal has since died intestate, without having made Titles to said Land, and that Robert S. Porter is now his Administrator, that he has paid the amount of the purchase money in full for said Land, and prays that the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator as aforesaid be ordered to Execute to him the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, pursuant to the Bond of the said John M. Neal.  
It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, notifying the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, to shew cause if any they can why the said Robert S. Porter Administrator of the Estate of the said John M. Neal Deceased should not be decreed to make and execute to the said William A. Scott a Title to said Tract of Land, according to the requirements of the Bond of his intestate.  
Copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.  
Dec. 13, 1843.—m3m.

**BROCKLESBY.**  
This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Choctawhatchee, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performance, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 12. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.  
JOHN CLARK.  
Jan. 17, 1844.—4t.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
THE undersigned having on the 12th day of January, 1844, obtained from the Orphans' Court of Benton county, Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. Fagan, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.  
SAMUEL GREEN, Adm.  
Jan. 24, 1844 6t.

**A Female School**  
WILL be opened in this place on the first Monday in February next, under the supervision of Miss FLEMING.  
Terms. Elementary branches per session, \$5 00  
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, 7 00  
History, Natural and Mental Philosophy, and Chemistry, 10 00  
Jan. 31, 1844—9t.

**Jefferson Hotel.**  
THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the Square; where they are prepared to entertain regular boarders and transient customers, with commodious rooms attentive servants, and every other facility in a public house. All persons who may favor the subscribers with their custom, may rest assured no efforts shall be spared to make them comfortable—and their charges will be in accordance with the times.  
WILLIAM M. WEIR.  
ELIZA JANE TATE.  
Dec. 2, 1843.—4t.

**JOHN S. REEA,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
**Mobile, Ala.,**  
REFER TO  
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.  
" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.  
" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.  
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,  
Maj. Alexander Riddle,  
Nov. 23, 1843.—6m.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Carlisle Black, one for \$200, and the other \$224, one due 25th December 1842 and the other 25th December 1843. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed I am determined not to pay them.  
ASA SKELTON.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

**Public House.**  
THE Subscriber, having leased from Major Jacob Hess, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished; and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a trusty Ostler.  
NATHAN HARRIS.  
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1743.—4t.

**Tax Collector's Sale.**  
I will sell, on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ——— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.  
L. D. JONES.  
Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6t.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE**  
**Alabama Temperance**  
**Advocate.**  
THE undersigned proposes to publish a paper in the City of Wetumpka, Ala. to be called the *Alabama Temperance Advocate*, devoted to the cause of Temperance; provided sufficient patronage shall be obtained. In making this proposal the undersigned are not influenced by any selfish or interested motive, other than a zealous purpose to see the blighting hand of Intemperance the scourge of mankind arrested; and believe that the intelligent public will recognize any legitimate means to bring about the desired reformation arising from a philanthropic spirit, and heartily engage to effect. Intemperance has long been the crying sin of the land, and its lamentable effects upon society now stand as living monuments to teach us the obligation we are under to unite in our efforts and at once crush the monster.  
No pains will be spared nor attention refused to render the *Advocate* a useful instrument in promoting the cause which it will espouse. The matter to be contained within the columns of this paper will be carefully selected, and individuals of the best talents engaged as contributors.  
Kind treatment and moral suasion are the means we shall recommend to effect the desired object. As such, we shall invoke to our aid no legislative interference, relying alone upon the principles above laid down to produce the contemplated reformation in society. Such being the policy which we have prescribed to ourselves, may we not look with unwavering confidence to all true Washingtonians to lend us their countenance and warm support.  
TERMS.—The *Advocate* will commence on or about the first of February next, and will be printed on a medium sheet with new type, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the 1st number. Officers of Temperance Societies throughout the State, are authorized and requested to act as agents.  
B. D. HARRISON & Co.  
Publishers.  
WETUMPKA December, 1843.

**State of Alabama,**  
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
**ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 8th JANUARY, 1844.**

THIS day came into court Patton Brothers, the Executors of the Estate of Philip Brothers deceased and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the first Monday in March next be set apart as the time for final Settlement of said estate. It is further ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an orphan's Court to be held in the town of Ashville on the first Monday in March, then and there to shew cause, if any they have why final settlement should not be made.  
A true copy from the minutes:  
ROSS PHILIPS, Clk.  
Jan. 17 1844.—4t. \$5 00.

**Wetumpka December, 1843.**

**State of Alabama,**  
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
**ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 8th JANUARY, 1844.**

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A true copy from the minutes:  
ROSS PHILIPS, Clk.  
Jan. 17 1844.—4t. \$5 00.

**Land For Sale.**  
WILL be sold to the highest bidder for cash on the first Monday in February next, on the public square in Jacksonville, the west half of the north west fourth of sec. 2, township 15, Range 8, east, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, adjoining the land of Col. J. N. Young John Owens—sixty acres cleared and under tolerable good fence.  
JOEL CHANDLER.  
Jan. 10, 1844. 4t.

**Tax Collector's Sales.**  
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains known and designated as lot No. 3, belonging to ——— Bedwell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and designated as the south half of lot No. 4, belonging to ——— Shradler, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised to twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the south half of section thirty-five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the south half of section thirty-four, township 14, range 7, containing 320 acres, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land is appraised at two thousand dollars; tax eight dollars.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land, in township fourteen, range 6, adjoining the land of ——— Mullins, owned by J. T. Bradford, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by Driver and Barley, adjoining the land of Mullins and Whisenant, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, two tracts of land belonging to ——— Shuffield, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The land is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to H. Littlefield, lying on Coosa river near Ten Islands, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by D. Kimbrell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by W. B. McClellan and others, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised to one hundred & twenty dollars; tax forty-eight cents.  
L. D. JONES,  
Tax Collector, Benton County.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

**Thomas A. Walker**  
AND  
**A. J. Walker,**

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.  
Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER,  
Jacksonville, Ala.  
Nov. 8, 1843—4t

**CANE CREEK MILLS,**  
Benton County, Ala.

I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co. in a simple & plain style, by which they are now running with less than half the water they formerly consumed, and the meal and flour of superior quality. I would earnestly recommend all mill owners and others who desire useful improvement to come and examine and satisfy themselves. My mills are 13 miles from Jacksonville and 5 miles from Alexandria.  
E. LOYD.  
Dec. 1843.—5t.

**Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.  
He will be prepared at all times to furnish Ragging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.  
WM. MILLER,  
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.  
Aug., 23, 1843. 3m.

**LOOK OUT.**  
THE undersigned having determined to close their business in this place, would say to all indebted to them, that they must make immediate payment, or risk the consequences.  
Alabama money can now be used at near par, and will be received if payment be made soon, otherwise specie will be demanded.  
S. P. HUDSON, & CO.  
Jan'y 1st, 1844.—4t.

**Notice.**  
I will open and hold an election at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable, who are to act for the Jacksonville Beat, during the time prescribed by law.  
MILES O. LITTEN, Capt.  
Jacksonville, 23d, January 1844.

**Tax Collector's Sales.**  
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of ——— Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of ——— Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North West fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the east half of section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to three hundred dollars; tax one dollar and twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & D, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land belonging to Shorter & Co. to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents.  
L. D. JONES.  
Tax Collector Benton County.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

**HORSE BILLS,**  
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED,  
On fine paper and a beautiful Plate,  
AT THIS OFFICE.  
BLANKS,  
For sale at this Office

**FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.**  
THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.  
The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.  
WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**NEW GOODS!!**  
**NEW GOODS!!**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustres, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinoes, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities—Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all qualities, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.

**Ready-Made Clothing**  
of every description,  
**Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.**  
Also, **Hardware & Cutlery**, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Ames' shovels and Spades, Swedes Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collin's, Hunt's and Simmon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors and Shares, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices. Fine Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, N. E. Rum, A'n. Brandy and Gin. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.

**Bagging Rope & Twine.**  
Salt, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Putty, with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered, on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City, by  
RICHARD S. PERSSE.  
P. S. A large assortment of **Printing Paper** constantly on hand.  
Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

**Blacksmithing.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of Iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the ironing of waggons, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—executed upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.  
R. D. ROWLAND.  
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

**R. E. W. McADAMS,**  
**Clock and Watch Maker,**  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.  
He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.  
**By a Galvanic Battery.**  
A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.  
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.  
Cash required for all work when delivered.

**William B. Martin**  
AND  
**R. G. Earle,**

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.  
Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.  
Nov. 8, 643.—4t.

**CERTIFICATES.**  
Franklin co., Tenn.  
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.  
Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Ague and anti-bilious Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Ague Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.  
T. M. TRYON & Co.  
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.  
Talladega co. May 21, 1842.  
This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Ague medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.  
WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.  
Dr. Champion:  
Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-bilious and ague pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity, often. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.  
A. A. WOLF, M. D.

Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO.  
DR. CHAMPION'S  
*Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.*

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, chordea, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.  
For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.  
September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

**Two more Premiums**  
FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber agrees to pay a **Gold Premium** to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of **Bells** to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.  
WM. H. THOMAS.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**Cave Spring Floyd et'g, Ga.**  
THE undersigned, have engaged the services of Mr. J. B. Norman, so well known in the south as an instructor in music on the "PIANNO FORTE" for the present year at this place—exercises to commence on the first Monday in next month—Tuition, \$12 00 per qr.—Good board at low rates in good private houses—morals of the pupils strictly guarded. There are already three PIANNOES, for the convenience of the pupils on which to practice.  
H. C. HOLCOMBE.  
WM. WOOD.  
17th, January 1844.  
Editors friendly to the improvement of youth, will please notice the above and copy.

**DR. CHAMPION'S**  
**Vegetable Ague Medicine.**  
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Biliousness, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day. Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

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H. C. HOLCOMBE.  
WM. WOOD.  
17th, January 1844.  
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"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

**Whole No. 370.**



the imagination. There have been poets, who were warriors, statesmen, philosophers. Achilles fought bravely at Marathon; Sir Philip Sidney fell at the siege of Zutphen; Milton and Dante were active partisans in the political disturbances of their times; the light of Roman, or Grecian civilization had dawned upon the world; the inspired Psalmist, although swaying the sceptre over a turbulent and rebellious people, poured forth the most impassioned strains of poetry from a heart attuned to the praise of God. There is nothing then, in the proper exercise of the imaginative faculties, which unfits a man from performing skillfully, all the duties of war and peace. These great men, whom I have just cited, unlike those previously mentioned, formed true views of the ends of existence; they mingled in the din and bustle of the world; but their white robes were not soiled by its dust; they looked not with a cold and haughty gaze upon their fellow men, but with a yearning love, strove to make them wiser and better; and were ready to offer up life itself for their country's welfare. They made poetry subservient to their great purposes. It was their aim, by their writings, to correct the follies of the age, advance the cause of human happiness, or to bear aloft the soul on the wings of devotion, far above the cares and griefs of mortality, that the rapt spirit might bask in the glories of an opening Heaven.

Eloquence, as much as poetry perhaps, requires the exercise of the imagination; and yet, it has ever exhibited its noblest triumphs in the most stormy and turbulent times. The orator must of necessity, enter into the passions and feelings of his fellow men, if he would sway them to his purpose. His bosom must glow with the same emotions he would awaken in the breasts of his audience; and hence there can be little danger of his dwelling so much upon the ideal, as to wear his affections from the things of earth. The greatest efforts of oratory have been made by men, who entered the most eagerly, into all the political commotions of their times. There is something congenial to the soul of an orator in the loud and angry roar of human passion. It is music to his ears; it speaks like the din of battle, to the bold and knightly of the days of chivalry, who catching its trumpet tones, rushed to the fray as to the banquet. Demosthenes exhibited his most splendid efforts of eloquence, when the waves of Macedonian tyranny were breaking at his feet more ominous and threatening, than the waves of the sea upon whose sounding shore he had stood in his youth.

When with an ardent laborer, he was preparing for future eminence. Cicero too, lived in the last days of the Roman Republic, when treason stalked unabashed in the forum, ruin and anarchy around him, and the flame of Roman liberty just about being quenched, never to be relumed. His soul seems to gather new strength as new dangers appear; and while all was dark and lowering, he composed his immortal orations, which have been the admiration of all succeeding ages. In our own country the highest order of eloquence flourished in the days of the Revolution. When men listened for the clash of resounding arms, to be borne to their ears, by every gale which blew from the Atlantic, when the clouds hung dark and portentous in the political horizon, and no low of promise could be traced in the sky, then the eloquent and soul cheering voice of Patrick Henry spoke trumpet tongued to the almost despairing patriot; and that sublime sentiment, "Give me liberty, or give me death," was echoed from mountain and valley, louder and deeper, as it swept over the land, until the thunder-shout seemed to rend the highest Heaven. The successful issue of that glorious contest for liberty, was as much owing to exertions of Patrick Henry and his fellow laborers in the council, as to the more dazzling achievements of those who headed our armies in the field. Oratory has ever commanded the highest admiration, and exerted the most important influence on the destinies of mankind. Look at its triumph, from the days when "Demosthenes fulminated over Greece," down to the present time. Witness the pleasure-loving Athenians gathered round the great orator; he is speaking not to please the fancy, by the swelling and rounded period, the beautiful imagery, or to charm the eye by the graceful gesture, but to incite his countrymen to take up arms, and defend their wives, their children, their beloved land, and their house-hold gods. See, they have caught a spark of the fire that burns in the breast of the orator, and beams from his flashing eye; they seize the sword, and the long loud shout rings up to the clear blue sky. "Let us march against Philip." Or look at its effect among a ruder and less refined audience, at the time, when the night of ages had settled over the world; after the Goth, marching to conquest and to triumph, had crushed beneath his iron feet, the civilization and the arts of the proud mistress of the world. See a dark robed monk, standing before the haughty and mailed Barons of that rude but chivalric age. His frame is bowed down with deep humility; in low and measured tones, he relates toils and sufferings of a pilgrim journey to far Palestine. But listen; he tells of the Holy Sepulchre, polluted by the footsteps of the hated infidel; his eye kindles and burns with a wild and wondrous lustre; his voice swells out in louder and more commanding tones; and he towers aloft in more than regal majesty. The multitude gather more closely around him; to their excited feelings, it is the voice of God, calling upon them to rescue the blessed shrine from the defilement of the idolatrous Saracen. Swords are unsheathed; the chivalry of Europe pant for the glorious strife, and the sacred crusade. The living tide of war is rolled upon the plains of Asia; the arm of the warrior is strengthened with more than mortal strength, as he strives for the God-Holy Land. The crusaders rush on, and at last the red cross floats triumphantly over the walls of Jerusalem. The eloquence of the poor hermit has wrought this mighty result! Scarcely inferior in latter times, and among a high-

ly civilized audience, was the momentary excitement produced by the eloquence of Sheridan, was the British Parliament on the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The House adjourned, unable to deliberate after that dazzling display of intellectual power; and Hastings was almost ready to believe himself the vile criminal he was described by the speaker. Oh! it is a glorious thing for the orator to stand proudly up before assembled thousands; to catch the long loud plaudits of the multitude; to see eyes of star-lit radiance, beaming forth from the Heaven of beauty upon him; to feel that the life of a fellow being, or the fate of a nation hangs on his single arm. The institutions of our country, as well as the character of our population, are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation and exercise of oratory. The bar, the pulpit, the legislative hall, the popular assembly, afford ample and diversified fields for the public speaker. But to become a perfect orator, it is not enough to acquire a graceful elocution, or a fluent use of elegant words. These are the mere ornaments which add beauty, it is true, to the structure, that ought to raise in solid majesty behind. Excellence in this, as in every other pursuit, can only be obtained by a long continued cultivation of all the powers of the mind, by severe and patient thought, an extensive acquaintance with science and literature, together with an intimate knowledge of the emotions and passion of the heart. Eminence can never be attained by trusting to the unaided power of genius. Look at the great orators of antiquity, or at some of the scarcely less distinguished of those, who make up the glory of England. How severely they disciplined their minds by study. How profound their knowledge of the history, laws, and institutions of their country. And then witness the vast preparations they made for their great efforts. Few distinguished speakers have trusted much to extemporaneous performance. Almost all those brilliant metaphors, dazzling flights of imagination, and splendid appeals to the passions, upon which thousands have hung with rapture, though apparently, the sudden inspiration of genius, and seeming to spring spontaneously from the occasion, have been prepared with the greatest labor in the closet. It is said that the eccentric, but eloquent John Randolph of Roanoke, notwithstanding his desultory style of speaking, bearing so little the marks of preparation, always ready with the brilliant repartee, seemingly the work of an instant, yet spent much time in polishing and burning the shafts of sarcasm, which he kept prepared for any occasion that might offer. In forming a style of public speaking, every one must consult his own taste, and peculiar powers of mind, and choose that best adapted, to call into exercise all his resources. It was the opinion of Wirt, no mean authority in eloquence, that an admiration for the swelling and rounded period, the splendid imagery, and oriental magnificence of Burke, had passed away; that the taste of the present day, was for a less ambitious, a more familiar style, for the simple statement, the keen retort, the pointed and racy argument. But each individual must look into his own mind; much no doubt, may be learned from the suggestions of others, and from a study of proper models. Erskine, the most eloquent and successful advocate, which the bar of England has produced, frequently acknowledged the great advantage he had derived from a study of the speeches and writings of Burke. But to form a style, vigorous, nervous, impassioned, and at the same time, to become acquainted with the inner chords of human passion, the highest assistance may be derived from the constant study of the Bible, and Shakespeare. The Bible, which viewed only as the work of human wisdom, apart from its Divine character, contains the loftiest specimens of eloquence, that ever fell on mortal ears. Here may we "muse till the heart burns" over the inspired flights of genius. In the New Testament, we have a sketch of the accomplished scholar and orator, in the character of the Apostle Paul, although comparatively few specimens of his eloquence have come down to us; yet judging from the effects these produced, he would have suffered nothing in comparison with the illustrious orators of Greece or Rome. In his youth, he had become acquainted with the science and literature of his time; under the instruction of the ablest masters; he had "sat at the feet of Gamaliel," and his quotation from one of the plays of Menander, shows him to have been familiar, not only with the philosophers, but with the poets of Greece. Thus, with strong native powers of mind, improved by long study, a lively imagination, and ardent feelings, no wonder that his eloquence caused rulers to tremble on their thrones, and enabled him to bear aloft the standard of the cross in triumph over his enemies. Of all uninspired men, Shakespeare seems more peculiarly created in the image of the Almighty. From a lofty eminence, he looks with a pervading vision, on the wonders, the beauties, and the glories of creation. Sometimes indeed, the light of his genius, is darkened by a passing cloud; but anon, the cloud sweeps on, and it shines with undimmed lustre. The human heart was unrolled as a scroll before him, and he read every secret inscription on its leaves. He that would touch every note of passion, and learn the secret springs of joy and grief, making them rise alternate at his bidding, or speak responsive to his call, must go to Shakespeare, "the key that opens the wicket of the heart." He that would become a successful speaker, will be amply repaid by a frequent perusal of the works I have mentioned. But gentlemen, whatever avocation in life you may adopt, remember that success can only be attained by unremitting diligence and perseverance. The road to eminence is as plain as the "milk way" across the Milky Way; and now, in the spring time of life, you should be our early and late, in the sunshine and the storm, toiling to lay up stores of learning for future use and profit. Remember too, that you should live not for yourselves alone, but for the

good and happiness of those around you. You should oppose the progress of every false and corrupt principle in literature, morals, or politics. The sciences and literature of our country are yet in their infancy; and when we look over its neglected fields, we can say "the harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few." If, like Columbus, you will but trim your sails, and press boldly forward, on the unknown ocean, that stretches before you, far beyond the reach of former navigators, now and great discoveries in science, may burst upon your gaze; as a new world burst upon the enraptured vision of the daring and adventurous Genoese. He that places one new truth on the enduring page, that will advance in the remotest degree, the great interests of humanity, is entitled to a more unflinching wreath of glory, than the warrior, who has himself headed the victorious charge in a hundred battle fields, or planted his blood-dripping standards in triumph over a subjugated land. The name of the one, will shine in immortal beauty; nations will rise up and call him blessed; while that of the other, will sink into oblivion, or be remembered only as we remember the comet which shoots athwart the sky. He who labors for the good of his country, and the world, acts worthy his high vocation; he accomplishes an exalted mission. When the things of earth are about to recede forever from his view, the memory of the good deeds of his youth, rises up vividly before him, as the brilliant scenes of oriental climes, or the constellated canopy of the sky, with its countless stars, on which he had often gazed, rose unclouded before the Eastern traveler, when, in his old age, he turned his else sightless eyes toward the Heavens.

Be it yours, gentlemen, early to form true views of the ends of existence; that, as day after day, and year after year rolls on, your lives may be full of happiness to yourselves, and of usefulness to your country. Press forward in the path of learning. "For I shall make you mighty among men; And from the eye of your eagle thought, Ye shall look down on monarchs. Of press on, For the high ones and powerful shall come To do you reverence; and the beautiful Will know the pure language of your brow, And read it like a talisman of love! Press on! for it is Godlike to unshrink; The spirit, and forget yourselves in thought; Beating a path for the deeper sky, And in the very fure of your flight, Nating with the pure essences of Heaven, Press out, for in the grave there is no work, And no device. Press on while yet ye may."

(Published by Request.)  
A NEW SOCIETY.  
CALLED THE  
SELF-EXAMINING SOCIETY.  
Among the many Societies established in our country to extend the principles of christianity, and to improve the morals of the people at large, it is a subject of real regret, that while so laudable a zeal is manifested, and so much pains taken to remove the more out of our neighbor's eye, there should be no Society formed, no pains taken, to induce men first to cast the beam out of their own eye; or in other words, a Society whose end and aim should be to examine our own hearts and lives, and seek we ourselves, are not guilty of some habits and vices that need reform, which are equally as bad as those which we are so ready to discover in our neighbors. This Society, it would seem, ought to take the lead of all others; and it should be the first object of our exertions to suppress the follies and vices of mankind. "Physician, heal thyself," is an admonition coming from the highest authority, and is as applicable to the Scribes and Pharisees now, as it was 1800 years ago. Did the members of our popular Societies, as well as others, take half the pains to examine themselves, and correct their own faults, that they do to hunt up and expose the faults and follies of others, how much more like Christians would they act! How much more happy and peaceable would be the condition of every community and neighborhood! And were a Society for Self-Examination once instituted, in this or any other place, and made as popular as our Temperance Societies, and many others now are, how much less running to and fro, or of numbers standing in the corners of the streets, thanking God that they are not like other men, should we then behold!

CONSTITUTION.  
ART. I. This Society shall be known by the name of the Self-Examining Society, and shall be composed of members of both sexes, whose hearts and heads are capable of moral improvement.  
ART. II. The object of this Society shall be, while we may see all other's faults, to feel and correct our own. To suppress all manner of deceit and hypocrisy, slander, and defamation, backbiting and evil speaking, with all that tends to injure or defraud our neighbors, either of his property or character.  
ART. III. This Society shall be independent of all other Societies. Each member shall be vested with full power and privileges to attend to his own concerns, & he shall make it his duty to mind his own business, and let others alone. And no Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Spies, Informers, Committees, or Delegates, shall ever be chosen by this Society to watch over the conduct of others or make reports of their neighbor's misdoings, until such a work of charity shall have begun at home.  
ART. IV. There shall be no public or private meetings of this Society on any appointed day, to manage their concerns, or to hear lectures delivered before it; but it shall be the duty of every member to meet himself alone, every day, and listen to the lectures of his own conscience.  
ART. V. No money shall be raised from time to time, for funds to support this Society, nor to circulate Self-Examining Tracts, or Self-Examining Almanacs, or to pay Ministers or Lawyers for delivering Addresses, to convince us how much easier it is to examine others, than it is to examine ourselves.  
ART. VI. Every member of the Society shall show due regard to temperance in eating and drinking, and in every thing else. But he shall be his own judge what he shall eat, and what he shall drink, and where-

withal he shall be clothed—while gluttony, drunkenness, and tight-lacing, shall be left to the gnawings of conscience, and the consumption, with all that popular reproach they deserve, without the benefit of clergy, or the votes or lectures of a Temperance Society.

ART. VII. Every thing shall be called by its right name—men shall not put bitter for sweet, nor sweet for bitter, nor call for beer when they mean rum, nor for cider or wine when they mean brandy, or gin. And no inn-keeper shall put new wine into old bottles or French Brandy for the use of his Temperance customers—and no grocer or merchant shall sell preparations of whiskey for Malaga or Madeira Wine, or St. Croix Rum.

ART. VIII. Every member of this Society shall be allowed to drink tea or coffee, cold water or hot water, buttermilk or lemonade, as suits him best, or to chew or smoke tobacco, or take snuff, when not offensive to the company he is in, without being excommunicated from good society, or delivered over to the buffeting of cold water Pharisees.

ART. IX. No member of this society shall ever set himself up above his fellows, or seek to establish his own character and consequence, by blackening his neighbor's good name, thinking to make his own appear the whiter; but it shall be the duty of every one to examine their own hearts and dispositions, and set a double guard against the sin that most easily besets themselves.

ART. X. This Society shall form no Christian Party in politics and no political party under the name of the Self-Examining Society. It shall have Nothing to do with Masonry, or Anti-Masonry, Colonization or Anti-Slavery, Missionary, Bible, or Tract Societies, as being in any manner connected with it; nor shall any Religious Creed, Test, or Inquisition, Council or Synod, ever be established or countenanced by this society, but every member shall enjoy his own religion, and allow to all others the same liberty he claims for himself, without being pointed at as a heretic or branded as an infidel.

ART. XI. Good society shall not be exclusively formed out of the Aristocracy of wealth, nor made out of the popularity of swindling Speculators, or of civil and religious professions. It shall include the poor who are honest, intelligent, and industrious as well as the rich.

ART. XII. The members of this Society shall seek to do good, and not evil—love, and not hate each other; and when reviled they shall not revile again; but they shall bear with the faults and imperfections of others, knowing that they themselves are men of like passions and imperfections. They shall respect the virtues and talents of all men, nor shall that honor and deference be overlooked which is justly due to the working part of the community, to the Farmers and Mechanics, and to all whose honest labor is a public as well as private benefit.

NEWSPAPERS.  
A newspaper is a history of a day; a map of the times; a record of the impulses and feelings and passions of the hour. It is the common receptacle of all that is good, of all that is bad in life; of all that is wise, ridiculous, venerable, dignified or abominable. It displays human nature in every position, and in every disguise; it is the representative, the impersonation of that powerful but invisible, and impalpable being the People. It is the public in miniature. It assumes the shapes of Proteus; it looks about with the eyes of Argus, and reaching forth the arms of Briarcreas, grasps every thing within its reach, and mixing it all into one heterogeneous amalgam, spreads it daily before the world. The grave, the gay; the important, the trifling, the marvelous, the ridiculous, all find their place in the "best folio of four pages."

Whatever your disposition, whatever your pursuit, you are certain of finding something to your taste in the newspaper. One paragraph informs you of the death of your nearest friends; and the next advises you to buy a new book which the editor declares is the funniest thing ever published; and the next positively assures you that butter is selling at thirty cents a pound. You are told in the same breath that an insurrection has broken out in Catalonia and that the thermometer stood at 85 deg. yesterday in the shade.—Mr. A. has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. Cloud, & Mr. B. has been sentenced to ten years confinement at hard labor, in the penitentiary. Verily the paragraphs take up about the same amount of space, and Mr. A. does not appear to be viewed in the eye of the printer's devil, as a more important personage than Mr. B. Each is to him about three lines of "copy." The news of a change of ministry in England is confirmed; and the report that Mrs. Smith had lost her favorite cat, is contradicted. An engagement has taken place between a Mexican and Texian vessel; and the crop of broom corn, owing to the late frosts, will be unusually short.

With what anxiety is the appearance of the newspaper hailed at the breakfast table, and how pleasant to unfold the damp sheet while the toast is smoking before you and the urn hissing at your side. How every paragraph of leaded matter swells into importance!—How the advertisements, the ship news and, if times be unusually barren of news, the Congress speeches assume a temporary interest! The last new novel is thrown aside, the letter with the just broken seal is forgotten—the half told anecdote is broken off, and even the topic of scandal under discussion falls upon listless ears; for what can you read about, what can you think about, that you will not find discussed in the newspaper.

"Ah!" says the head of the family, an eminent merchant, as he glanced at the column headed "commercial;" "thirteen days later from Europe." "Is there any news papa?" asks his pretty daughter Julia. "News! yes indeed," is the reply; "con-

ton is up a penny—more doing in ash— and sugar as per our last advices." "What can you think papa; I care about sugar and cotton? Is any body married? Oh yes," continues Julia, who by this time left her seat, and is peeping over her father's shoulder, into a corner of the paper, "Maria Wilkin is married to Mr. Smith, her old beau—a runaway match—how delightful! I wish some one would run away with me." "Hush, Julia, I am ashamed of you," says aunt Dorcas, who sits at the other end of the table, and entertains an old maid's horror Greta Green—pray, is that a receipt for taking stains out of silk, that I see close to your fingers?"

"What's the news from Ohio?" enquires the eldest son Thomas, who having no other mischief to lay his hands to, has taken to politics—and has talked of nothing but Harrison and Van Buren for six months. "Flour is up another quarter," answers the commercial father.

The variety of asseverations and contrary opinions entertained at the same time by a newspaper is incredible. It "regrets to hear that Mr. Brown has broken his leg," and "rejoices to understand that our enterprising fellow citizen Mr. Smith, has succeeded in his patent boot jack, beyond his most sanguine expectations." It is astonished and filled with indignation at hearing that our Representative in Congress has voted for the Misquataba bill, and predicts its consequences: the speedy dissolution of our Government, and the destruction of our social order, and while you are lamenting such a deplorable state of affairs, and fearing the world will soon "come to an end," you are recommended in the succeeding paragraph to visit the theatre, by all means, and hear Andrews sing a favorite comic song. Now take a glance at the advertising columns. Here are medicines which will cure all diseases—lotteries in which you are sure to draw the highest prize—and goods of all kinds—clothing at less than half their cost. Nothing stale, nothing inferior; every thing is of the first quality, and at the cheapest price. One man announces that he has discovered the philosopher's stone, and another offers for sale half the patent for perpetual motion. Here an old bachelor advertises for a young wife, offering in himself every inducement for matrimonial speculation; and here a man promises to eat fire, walk under the water, and turn potatoes into sugar plums, every evening for twenty five cents. A writing master, in an advertisement of a column in length, promises to convert the most "illegible, cramped, and deformed hand," into a beautiful, elegant, and flowing style of writing, in five lessons of one hour each; and strangers who have not so much time to spare, can be finished in an hour and a half. A school master, by a new method, composed of a mixture of clock-work and steam, has reduced the time necessary for the acquisition of the learned languages to the short space of one week, and offers to throw in mathematics and astronomy, to those who will form a class of ten pupils. What is there that you can desire—say what can you imagine that is not here offered to you in profuse liberality?

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.  
DESPERATE AFFRAY.—A private letter received yesterday by a gentleman in this city, from Springfield, Green county, Ala., and bearing date Jan. 25th, gives the particulars of a desperate and fatal affray, which occurred in that town a few days previous.

A quarrel arose at a horse race between two persons named Meadows, and Thomas Crawford, concerning the race, during which the latter called the former a "liar," when Crawford drew a pistol and shot his opponent through the lungs, killing him instantly. Meadows's brother hearing the report of the pistol and learning who was the victim, rushed into the crowd, with a drawn bowie knife, hewing his way to the spot, and in his progress mortally wounding several of those in his way, and advancing upon Crawford, plunged it into his breast: Crawford fell dead on the spot, and the murderer escaped. At the late accounts he was still at large.

Mobile Herald.  
THE FARMER'S LIFE.  
I love the farmer's quiet life—  
His peaceful home devoid of strife,  
With gay contentment blessed.  
I love the virtues of his heart,  
Which peace, and joy, and love impart,  
Around his tranquil rest.

I love the bloomy hills and dales,  
Their healthful winds, their odorous gales,  
Untainted with disease—  
I love the tales and legends old,  
By white-haired sires at twilight told,  
Mid scenes of shadowy ease.

I love the labor and the toil,  
Which clothe with beauty Freedom's soil,  
Where tyrant never trod!  
And where each task from turmoil free,  
Great God is sanctified by thee,  
And consecrates the sod.

I love the scenes of social mirth,  
Which brighten round his evening hearth,  
With joy unmixed, replete;  
Where friendship's smile, and Love's sly leer,  
Are seen through Joy's transparent tear,  
And true friends only meet.

I love whatever the seasons bring—  
The flowers that blush, the birds that sing,  
The vernal smile, the Summer's charms,  
The Autumn's fruits, and Winter's storms,  
All charm in their degrees.

The 1st Quarterly meeting of the Protestant Methodist Church, will commence at the Camp Ground below White Plains, on Friday before the 4th Sunday in this month.

Wetumpka Prices Current.			
CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.			
Cotton, lb.	63	a	9 1/2
Bagging, Dundee, yd.	14	a	16
" Ky. "	18	a	20
" India, "	20	a	20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5	a	9
" Ky. "	8	a	9
Coffee, Rio, "	9	a	9 1/2
" Green Hav. "	9	a	10 1/2
" Java, "	15	a	17
Bacon, Hams, "		a	12 1/2
sides, "	7	a	8
shoulders, "	5	a	8
Butter, Goslen, "		a	00
country, "	12 1/2	a	18
Cheese, "	10	a	12 1/2
Iron, sheet, "	9	a	10
hoop, "	10	a	12 1/2
Plough moulds, "	7	a	8
Steel, German, "	16	a	00
American bl. "	10	a	00
English "	18 1/2	a	20
cast, "		a	25
Nails, cast, "	6	a	6 1/2
wrought, "	20	a	00
Rice, "		a	5
Sugar, loaf, "	18	a	20
lump, "	14	a	16
N. Orleans, "	7	a	10
Porto Rico, "	10	a	12
Salt, "		sack	\$1 50 a 175
Spirits, brandy cog. gal.	\$1 50	a	300
" Am. "	45	a	100
Rum, N. E. "	45	a	75
Lafayette, "	62 1/2	a	75
St. Croix, "	\$2 00	a	250
Jamaica, "	\$1 50	a	250
Gin, Holl'd, "	\$2 00	a	250
American, "	60	a	100
Whiskey, com. "	28	a	30
" con. "	28	a	28
Brandy, p'ch ap'l	75	a	100
" "	75	a	100
Wines, Madeira, "	\$2 50	a	400
Teneriffe, "	\$1 25	a	150
Sherry, "	\$1 75	a	350
Sweet Mal. "	60	a	65
Port, "	\$2 00	a	300
Lisbon, "	\$1 00	a	125
Claret, doz.	\$2 25	a	600
Champagne "	\$3 00	a	1200
Muscet, "	\$5 00	a	600
Cordials, assorted, "	\$4 50	a	500
Champagne cider, "	\$4 50	a	600
Porter, London, "	\$4 00	a	400
American, "	\$3 00	a	350
Soap, yellow, lb.	6	a	8
white, "	12	a	14
Glass, 8 x 10, "	\$4 00	a	500
10 x 12, "	\$5 00	a	550
Oils, lamp, gal.	87	a	100
train, "	87	a	100
linseed, "	\$1 50	a	200

"THE LADY'S CHOICE."  
LADY'S WRATH.  
A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844.  
("The Lady's Wrath," "Religious and Literary Gem" and "Lady's Pearl" united.)  
REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, EDITOR.  
During the short time that the LADY'S WRATH has been before the public, it has acquired the enviable reputation of being the best Dollar Lady's Periodical in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally sought after, and more universally admired the past year, than the Lady's Wrath. Its splendid Steel Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary merit, and neat mechanical execution, have made it the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar Periodical must be apparent, which issues.

MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS  
and has more and better original contributors than could but a short time since be claimed by the best.  
THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES.  
Contributions have appeared in the Wrath the past year from such writers as  
H. T. Tuckerman, H. S. Patterson, M. D., Prof. J. H. Ingram, Reynell Coates, M. D., S. B. Beckett, Rev. F. A. Clinton, T. Hall Welch, G. Pike, A. W. Noyes, A. F. Drinkwater, Jack Gasket, J. Wheeler, W. D. Duffell, M. F. Wallace, G. Lippard, J. P. Sullivan, Francis Whymore, Mrs. C. T. Clark, Mrs. M. St. Leon, Mrs. Lydia J. Piers, Miss Mary Howard, Maria F. Waite, Mary B. Wilson, Miss Rose Newman, J. G. Spear, Charles Hamilton, A. J. H. Duganne, J. M. L. Blandock, Edwin Heron, G. F. Everett, A. A. Miller, D. John U. Gilley, J. H. Vernon, Charles Beaumont.  
In addition to the above we have secured the editorial services of Rev. C. W. DENISON, long and favorably known to the readers of our best Periodicals, and arrangements have been made for contributions to the Vols. for 1844, from  
Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Caroline F. One, Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Mrs. E. H. Newhall, J. G. Whitteer, E. Pierpont, W. H. Burleigh, Esq. Rev. E. L. Magoon. Besides articles from these well known writers, anonymous contributions of superior merit appear in each number, making the contents of the Wrath equal, if not superior to any Periodical in the country. In addition to our STEEL ENGRAVINGS MONTHLY, which are given to our Dollar Lady's Magazine but the Wrath, we shall continue our

Beautifully Colored Flowers,  
the most popular series of embellishments ever issued, an illustration peculiarly appropriate for the Ladies; and which sought after by all lovers of the beautiful.  
Language of Flowers.  
In the January number will appear the first of a series of articles on the Language of Flowers, which in connection with our Floral Engravings will furnish a complete Florist's Lexicon, equal worth a year's subscription.

Music, by Popular Composers,  
will also be published, affording to subscribers in the country the means of obtaining new music which they would otherwise be deprived of.  
In addition to the above, every thing new and attractive in the literary world will be sought after, and give interest and novelty to the pages of the Wrath.  
TERMS.  
One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.  
To Clubs.—Three copies one year, . . . \$2 00  
Eight copies one year, . . . 5 00  
Seventeen copies one year, . . . 10 00  
To any one forwarding a club of three we will send a popular Novel. A club of eight, two Novels. A club of seventeen, three Novels, gratis.  
All remittances must be made free of expense.  
Address DREW & SAMUEL, Publishers,  
97 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Orphan's Court in Vacation.  
JANUARY 7th, 1844.  
THE claims against the estate of Samuel Lively deceased having been audited allowed and reported, & the Administrator of said estate having reported himself ready for final settlement.  
It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks successively, notifying all persons interested in said estate that a final settlement of said estate will take place at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, at which time and place an apportionment of the assets of the estate will be made among the creditors.  
A true copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.  
Jan. 24, 1844, 6t.



# Jacksonville Republican. Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**  
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.  
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.  
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.  
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.  
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.  
JOHN H. NOOE, of Franklin.  
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.  
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

The attention of the reader is particularly invited to the extensive sale of United States' lands, embraced in the Chickasaw Cession, advertised in this paper, by Proclamation of the President, to take place at Pontotoc, Mississippi, commencing on the second Monday in May next, the sale to continue open for two weeks and no longer. The lands which will then be offered, are situated in the most healthy and best watered portion of Mississippi, and said, by persons well acquainted with the country and qualified to judge, to be as well adapted to the cultivation of cotton as any in the south west. It may be the last and only opportunity to purchase valuable cotton lands at government price.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We commend to the special attention of the whig editors who appear so much elated at the appearance of Mr. Rives' letter and his declaration of preference for Mr. Clay, in case the contest should be between him and Mr. Van Buren, the following extract from a Kentucky whig paper, (the Shelby News.) The extract contains more truth and candor than may always be found in papers of a like political stamp, and besides, some indications not unworthy the serious consideration of the democratic party.

We have all the time believed, and do still believe, that of all the individuals named as candidates for nomination by the democratic Convention, the whigs would prefer to risk their chance of success against Mr. Van Buren: they have beaten him badly once—they believe they can do it again, and however mistaken this opinion may be, the very confidence which it inspires will aid them materially in the contest.

We can scarcely believe now that the democratic Convention will nominate either Van Buren or Calhoun. The nomination of Calhoun has in fact, been placed out of the question by his own voluntary act. The friends of Van Buren and Calhoun, have appeared throughout, more irreconcilable than those of any other individuals named. The friends of each have used great exertions to reconcile others, but have showed no disposition to yield an inch themselves. So stubborn in this respect were the friends of Mr. Van Buren in this State, that they even refused in Convention to declare that Mr. Calhoun was the second choice.

So far from the late indications being a cause of discouragement to the true friends of democracy, who prefer the success of their principles to the success of men, they have every cause of rejoicing. The claims of Calhoun and Van Buren being both laid aside, and thus the only bar to a perfect union of the party removed, they can march forward with confidence to certain victory.

We do not wonder that the editor of the Shelby News is rather discouraged than otherwise at the course pursued by Mr. Rives, but that he has the candor to tell it. Mr. Rives is fond of "half-way houses," he is yet but a conditional, half-way friend of Mr. Clay.

## MR. RIVES'S LETTER.

We intended to give this document last week, but found it impossible to do so. There is much in the letter worthy of commendation: and the premises and deductions are all true, all incontrovertible. Nevertheless, for ourselves, we would just leave Mr. Rives to keep silence until after the nomination of Mr. Van Buren had been made by the Loco Foco National Caucus. It is out of no love to Mr. Clay that he has taken the course he has. And this opinion is strengthened in our mind by the rumored course of Mr. Calhoun. A deep game is being played by these individuals to get Mr. Van Buren off the track—Rives for Cass, Calhoun for himself. It will be observed by every reader, that throughout the whole letter Mr. Rives is remarkably cautious to speak of his going for Mr. Clay only in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. Has this fact not been overlooked by some of our Whig friends who are rejoicing with such exceeding great joy over the appearance of Mr. Rives' letter?

Mr. GRANT.—As all the constitutions of this country allow the right of petition, & as the people generally approve the practice in all necessary cases, would it not be well enough for our citizens to petition Congress to reduce the price of postage on all letters and papers sent to put it in the power of poor people to correspond with each other, and also to pay the postage on newspapers from a distance, that they may thereby have opportunity of knowing what is going on elsewhere than in their own immediate vicinity—neither of which under present regulations, many of them can consistently do. For, not only is money scarce, but that peculiar kind of money which is demanded for letters, has, by the action of Congress, been almost entirely driven from circulation, so that a letter which is marked 12 1/2 cents may now cost the purchaser 15 cents, there being no such coin as is demanded, in circulation. Thus the exorbitant price charged and the difficulty of making change without sustaining some loss, has so far prevented correspondence among the common people that few of them know any thing of what the others are doing, and the absence of knowledge induces in many instances, a want of interest or concern, and also cuts off opportunity of leading assistance when it is really wanted, and otherwise might be had. Mention the absence of foreign news for want of money to pay postage on papers is followed by a spirit of indifference about the affairs of the country, and of the different churches, and thus the whole community is suffering; our editors, political and religious, are suffering, the post office department is suffering, and the government itself is suffering for want of that patronage which the reading and intelligent yeomanry of the country would furnish, were the terms made reasonable. And besides all this, no small amount of swindling which is now being practised by the people in the stealthy conveyance of letters and papers would be generously abandoned by a magnanimous people. It would be hazardous nothing to say, that such a reduction as would bring our 12 1/2 cent letters to 10 cents, or such as would equalize the price of all letters, and reduce it in that proportion, would soon result in advantages both to the government and to the people generally, which would be matter of record and cause of gratulation in all future time.

## A CITIZEN SUFFERER.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

THE BARGAIN.—At a public dinner recently given at Hamburg, S. C., Mr. McDuffie delivered a very able speech, from which we select the following explicit charge against Mr. Clay, of making a corrupt political bargain with Mr. Adams: "Now I assert, and pledge my reputation upon the truth of the assertion that John Q. Adams was elected AGAINST THE WILL OF A MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, and a majority of the States, by a MINORITY of the Representatives in Congress, a considerable portion of which minority, including Henry Clay, voted against their avowed principles, and against what they knew to be the will of a large majority of their constituents. I also assert, and am willing to stake my humble stock of political reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that the circumstances of the extraordinary coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay furnish as strong evidence of an ABANDONMENT OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLE on the part of Mr. Clay, & A CORRUPT POLITICAL BARGAIN between him and Mr. Adams, as is ordinarily required in courts of justice, to establish the guilt of those who are charged with the highest crimes known to the law."

Mr. McDuffie here becomes Mr. Clay's voluntary accuser: his reputation stands pledged to make out his case, and if Mr. Clay will appeal to Congress, he will do it. Mr. McDuffie is now in the U. S. Senate, and is as ready as and willing as he was in 1826, to charge home and prove upon Mr. Clay, the bargain to impose Adams upon the people of the U. States against their will.

## Knoxville Argus.

Mr. GRANT.—The subjoined announcement of Cumberland College was sent me by the mail to this place, and as education is essential to the preservation of our civil and religious liberties, you, and your editorial brethren may greatly subserve the interests of both by giving it a few insertions in your valuable papers, tho' they be not purely literary in their character.

## PHILOM.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE, PRINCETON, KENTUCKY.  
This Institution has just commenced its thirty-fourth Session with promising prospects. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty:  
Rev. RICHARD BEARD, D. D. President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Belles-lettres.  
Rev. F. C. USNER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.  
Rev. J. G. BIDDLE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.  
Princeton is a healthy and pleasant Village. The College is situated one mile from town. The water is excellent and unfailing. Boarding can be had in town or in the immediate vicinity of the College, at \$1 50 per week, including washing. Students are expected to room in the College building.  
The price of Tuition in the College proper is \$20 per session of five months. In the preparatory department from 8 to 15 dollars, according to the grade of studies. It is the intention of the Trustees to procure other Professors and a competent preparatory teacher, as soon as the necessities of the Institution require it.  
The Faculty pledge themselves to make the course of instruction extensive and thorough. The government of the Institution will be strict but parental. Every neces-

sary attention will be rendered to secure the health and comfort of pupils.  
Princeton, Ky. Oct. 1843.

## By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834:

## East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.  
Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.  
Section six, in township six, of range two, east.  
Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.  
Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.  
Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.  
Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.  
East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.  
Section five, in township eight of range five, east.  
Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.  
Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.  
Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.  
Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.  
Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.  
South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.  
Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.  
East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.  
Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

## West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.  
West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.  
Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.  
North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.  
Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.  
Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.  
Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.  
North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.  
Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.  
Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.  
Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.  
Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.  
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.  
Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.  
Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.  
Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.  
Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.  
Section twelve, in township eight of range nine, west.  
Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.  
Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.  
Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.  
Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four of range eleven, west.  
South-west quarter of fractional sec-

tion nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.  
Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

## West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township thirteen, of range thirteen, west.  
Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen, west, except lot A.  
Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

## East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.  
Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.  
Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.  
Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.  
Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.  
Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.  
Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.  
Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.  
Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.  
Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.  
Fractional township twenty-one of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

## RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

## East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.  
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of range two, east.  
Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.  
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.  
Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.  
Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.  
South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.  
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and eleven, of range eight, east.  
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nine, east.  
Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

## West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and thirteen, of range one, west.  
Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.  
Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range three, west.  
Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range four, west.  
Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.  
Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.  
East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.  
Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

## West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.  
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.  
By the President:  
THO. H. BLAKE,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Dobson, late of the county of Randolph, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the first day of February, 1844; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of the said John Dobson are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law or they will be barred.  
SAMUEL CARPENTER, Shff,  
Administrator, ex officio.  
Feb. 14, 1844.—6t.—\$3 50.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

WE take this method to inform the Planters and others interested in the **Storage of Cotton**, that the WARE HOUSE we had built on Col. Griffin's wharf is above high water mark from any freshet since the foundation of this city, and the late freshet was not near any Cotton in our House or care. We consider it Fire-proof as well as Water-proof, being unconnected with the buildings of the city—the whole city might burn up and the cotton in our Store would be safe. No Drayage in Shipping from our Ware-House, and but little Wharfage to those that do business with us. If close attention and exertions to give satisfaction will be of any avail to those that patronize us, we pledge ourselves to advance as far as possible their interests.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on all Cotton in Store, or that is shipped to our friends in Mobile or New Orleans.  
TOTT & BEALL.  
Wetumpka, Jan. 26th, 1844.—4t.

## The State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Regular Orphans' Court, Jan. Term, 1844.  
THIS day came Joseph C. Baird and Andrew N. Baird, Administrators of the estate of Matthew Marable late of said county, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the Judge of said Court having examined and stated said account & vouchers and reported the same for final settlement on the first Monday in March next. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks notifying all persons interested in the settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' court to be held at the court house in said county on the first Monday in March next, and object if they see proper.  
23d Jan. 1844.  
CHARLES W. STATHAM, co. CLK.

## EDUCATION.

"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy,"—a few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.  
Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to 80 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.  
First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$6 00  
2d. Geography, Grammar, Mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, \$10 00  
3d. The higher Branches of mathematics and the Languages, \$18 00  
Music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00  
Use of Instruments, \$4 00  
Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.  
JAMES M. BURT.  
Jan. 3. 1843.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me, by the Judge of Orphans' court of Randolph county, Ala. on the estate of James Smith, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are also required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.  
HENRY W. ARMSTRONG,  
Jan. 31, 1844. Admr.

## Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Talladega county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, all the interest that James Hall has in the following described Lands, to-wit: the south half of section 34, township 14 R. 7, also the east half section 13, township 14, R. 7, also west half of section 26, township 14, R. 7, also the east half of section 26, township 14, R. 7, also the west half of section 32, township 14, R. 7, also that part of the west half of section 35, township 16, R. 8, lying north of the middle of Choctolocco creek—levied on as the property of James Hall and pointed out by Plaintiff, this 7th Jan'y, 1844.  
R. S. PORTER, Shff.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in March next, the north-east q. of section 30, township 13, R. 8, also the east half of north-east q. of section 23, township 14, R. 8, also west half of section 27, township 14, R. 8, levied on as the property of T. R. Williams to satisfy said execution in favor of John Ramey, Adm.  
R. S. PORTER, Shff.  
Feb. 1st, 1844.

## BOOK-BINDERY.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.  
Terms, low as possible—work warranted.  
N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.  
SLEAVEN & CAMMER.  
Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.  
The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.  
Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.  
Sept. 27, 1843.

## FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.  
The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.  
WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

## SELLING OUT At Cost for Cash.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH CHEAP GOODS.  
The undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash, would most respectfully invite all who may wish cheap goods to call and examine our stock.  
We have a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in this place.  
S. P. HUDSON, & Co.  
Jan. 3. 1843.—4t.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Carlisle Blach, one for \$200, and the other \$224, one due 25th December 1842 and the other 25th December 1843. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed I am determined not to pay them.  
ASA SKELTON.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

## Public House.

THE Subscriber, having leased from Major Jacob Hoss, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished; and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a trusty Ostler.  
NATHAN HARRIS.  
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 23, 1743.—4t.



the imagination. There have been poets, who were warriors, statesmen, philosophers, who have fought bravely at Marathon; Sir Philip Sidney fell at the siege of Zutphen; Milton and Dante were active partisans in the political disturbances of their times; ere the light of Roman, or Grecian civilization had dawned upon the world the inspired Psalmist, although swaying the sceptre over a turbulent and rebellious people, poured forth the most impassioned strains of poetry from a heart attuned to the praise of God. There is nothing then, in the proper exercise of the imaginative faculties, which unfits a man from performing skillfully, all the duties of war and peace. These great men, whom I have just cited, unlike those previously mentioned, formed true views of the ends of existence; they mingled in the din and bustle of the world; but their white robes were not soiled by its dust; they looked not with a cold and haughty gaze upon their fellow-men, but with a yearning love, strove to make them wiser and better; and were ready to offer up life itself for their country's welfare. They made poetry subservient to their great purposes: It was their aim, by their writings, to correct the follies of the age, advance the cause of human happiness, or to bear aloft the soul on the wings of devotion, far above the cares and griefs of mortality, that the rapt spirit might bask in the glories of an opening Heaven.

Eloquence, as much as poetry perhaps, requires the exercise of the imagination; and yet, it has ever exhibited its noblest triumphs in the most stormy and turbulent times. The orator must of necessity, enter into the passions and feelings of his fellow men, if he would sway them to his purpose. His bosom must glow with the same emotions he would awaken in the breasts of his audience; and hence there can be little danger of his dwelling so much upon the ideal, as to wean his affections from the things of earth. The greatest efforts of oratory have been made by men, who entered the most eagerly, into all the political commotions of their times. There is something congenial to the soul of an orator in the loud and angry roar of human passion. It is music to his ears; it speaks like the din of battle, to the bold and knightly of the days of chivalry, who catching its trumpet tones, rushed to the fray as to the banquet. Demosthenes exhibited his most splendid efforts of eloquence, when the waves of Macedonian tyranny were breaking at his feet more ominous and threatening, than the waves of the sea upon whose sounding shore he had stood in his youth.

When with undimmed labor, he was preparing for future empires. Cicero too, lived in the last days of the Roman Republic, when treason stalked unabashed in the forum, ruin and anarchy around him, and the flame of Roman liberty just about being quenched, never to be relumed. His soul seems to gather new strength as new dangers appear; and while all was dark and lowering, he composed his immortal orations, which have been the admiration of all succeeding ages. In our own country, the highest order of eloquence flourished in the days of the Revolution. When men listened "for the clash of sounding arms," to be borne to their ears, by every gale which blew from the Atlantic, when the clouds hung dark and portentous in the political horizon, and no law of promise could be traced in the sky, then the eloquent and soul cheering voice of Patrick Henry spoke trumpet tongue to the almost despairing patriot; and that sublime sentiment, "Give me liberty, or give me death," was echoed from mountain and valley, louder and deeper, as it swept over the land, until the thunder-shout seemed to rend the highest Heavens. The successful issue of that glorious contest for liberty, was as much owing to exertions of Patrick Henry and his fellow laborers in the council, as to the more dazzling achievements of those who headed our armies in the field. Oratory has ever commanded the highest admiration, and exerted the most important influence on the destinies of mankind. Look at its triumph, from the days when "Demosthenes fulfilled over Greece," down to the present time. Witness the pleasure-loving Athenians gather round the great orator; he is speaking not to please the fancy, by the swelling and rounded period; the beautiful imagery, or to charm the eye by the graceful gesture, but to incite his countrymen to take up arms, and defend their wives, their children, their beloved land, and their house-hold gods. See, they have caught a spark of the fire that burns in the breast of the orator, and beams from his flashing eye; they seize the sword, and the long loud shout rings up to the clear blue sky. "Let us march against Philip." Or look at its effect among a ruder and less refined audience, at the time, when the night of ages had settled over the world; after the Goth, marching to conquest and to triumph, had crushed beneath his iron feet, the civilization and the arts of the proud mistress of the world. See a dark robed monk, standing before the haughty and mailed Barons of that rude but chivalric age. His frame is bowed down with deep humility; in low and measured tones, he relates toils and sufferings of a pilgrim journey to far Palestine. But listen; he tells of the Holy Sepulchre, polluted by the footsteps of the hated infidel; his eye kindles and burns with a wild and wondrous lustre; his voice swells out in louder and more commanding tones; and he towers aloft in more than regal majesty. The multitude gather more closely around him; to their excited feelings, it is the voice of God, calling upon them to rescue the blessed shrine from the defilement of the idolatrous Saracen. Swords are unsheathed; the chivalry of Europe pant for the glorious strife and the sacred crusade. The living tide of war is rolled upon the plains of Asia; the arm of the warrior is nerved with more than mortal strength as he strikes for the God Holy Land. The crusaders rush on; and at last the red cross floats triumphantly over the walls of Jerusalem. The eloquence of the poor hermit has wrought this mighty result. Scarcely inferior in latter times, and among a high-

ly civilized audience, was the momentary excitement produced by the eloquence of Sheridan, when the British Parliament on the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The House adjourned, unable to deliberate after that dazzling display of intellectual power; and Hastings was almost ready to believe himself the vile criminal he was described by the speaker. Oh! it is a glorious thing for the orator to stand proudly up before assembled thousands; to catch the long loud plaudits of the multitude; to see eyes of starlit radiance, beaming forth from the Heaven of beauty upon him; to feel that the life of a fellow being, or the fate of a nation hangs on his single arm. The institutions of our country, as well as the character of our population, are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation and exercise of oratory. The bar, the pulpit, the legislative hall, the popular assembly, afford ample and diversified fields for the public speaker. But to become a perfect orator, it is not enough to acquire a graceful elocution, or a fluent use of elegant words. These are the mere ornaments which add beauty, it is true, to the structure, that ought to raise in solid majesty behind. Excellence in this, as in every other pursuit, can only be obtained by a long continued cultivation of all the powers of the mind, by severe and patient thought, an extensive acquaintance with science and literature, together with an intimate knowledge of the emotions and passion of the heart. Eminence can never be attained by trusting to the unaided power of genius. Look at the great orators of antiquity, or at some of the scarcely less distinguished of those, who make up the glory of England. How severely they disciplined their minds by study. How profound their knowledge of the history, laws, and institutions of their country. And then witness the vast preparations they made for their great efforts. Few distinguished speakers have trusted much to extemporaneous performance. Almost all these brilliant metaphors, dazzling flights of imagination, and splendid appeals to the passions, upon which thousands have hung with rapture, though apparently, the sudden inspiration of genius, and seeming to spring spontaneously from the occasion, have been prepared with the greatest labor in the closet. It is said that the eccentric but eloquent John Randolph of Roanoke, notwithstanding his dissolutely style of speaking, bearing so little the marks of preparation, always ready with the brilliant repartee, seemingly the work of an instant, yet spent much time in polishing and burning the shafts of sarcasm, which he kept prepared for any occasion that might offer.

In forming a style of public speaking, every one must consult his own taste, and peculiar powers of mind, and choose that best adapted, to call into exercise all his resources. It was the opinion of Wirt, no mean authority in eloquence, that an admiration for the swelling and rounded period, the splendid imagery, and oriental magnificence of Burke, had passed away; that the taste of the present day, was for a less ambitious, a more familiar style, for the simple statement, the keen retort, the pointed and racy argument. But each individual must look into his own mind; much no doubt, may be learned from the suggestions of others, and from a study of proper models. Erskine, the most eloquent and successful advocate, which the bar of England has produced, frequently acknowledged the great advantage he had derived from a study of the speeches and writings of Burke. But to form a style, vigorous, nervous, impassioned, and at the same time, to become acquainted with the inmost chords of human passion, the highest assistance may be derived from the constant study of the Bible, and Shakespeare. The Bible, which viewed only as the work of human wisdom, apart from its Divine character, contains the loftiest specimens of eloquence, that ever fell on mortal ears. Here may we "muse till the heart burns" over the inspired flights of genius. In the New Testament, we have a sketch of the accomplished scholar and orator, in the character of the Apostle Paul, although comparatively few specimens of his eloquence have come down to us; yet judging from the effects these produced, he would have suffered nothing in comparison with the illustrious orators of Greece or Rome. In his youth, he had become acquainted with the science and literature of his time, under the instruction of the ablest masters; he had "sat at the feet of Gamaliel," and his quotation from one of the plays of Menander, shows him to have been familiar, not only with the philosophers, but with the poets of Greece. Thus, with strong native powers of mind, improved by long study, a lively imagination, and ardent feelings, his soul illumined by light from Heaven, no wonder that his eloquence caused rulers to tremble on their thrones, and enabled him to bear aloft the standard of the cross in triumph over his enemies. Of all uninspired men, Shakespeare seems more peculiarly created in the image of the Almighty. As from a lofty eminence, he looks with a pervading vision, on the wonders, the beauties, and the glories of creation. Sometimes indeed, the light of his genius, is darkened by a passing cloud; but anon, the cloud sweeps on, and it shines with undimmed lustre. The human heart was unrolled as a scroll before him, and he read every secret inscription on its leaves. He that would touch every note of passion, and learn the secret springs of joy and grief, making them rise alternate at his bidding, or speak responsive to his call, must go to Shakespeare, "the key that opens the wicket of the heart." He that would become a successful speaker, will be amply repaid by a frequent perusal of the works I have mentioned. But gentlemen, whatever avocation in life you may adopt, remember that success can only be attained by unremitting diligence and perseverance. The road to eminence is as plain as a marked out, as the milky way across the Heavens; and now, in the spring time of life, you should be out early and late, in the sunshine and the storm, toiling to lay up stores of learning for future use and profit. Remember too, that you should live not for yourselves alone, but for the

good and happiness of those around you. You should oppose the progress of every false and corrupt principle in literature, morals, or politics. The sciences and literature in our country are yet in their infancy; and when we look over its neglected fields, we can say "the harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few." If, like Columbus, you will but trim your sails, and press boldly forward, on the unknown ocean, that stretches before you, far beyond the reach of former navigators, now and great discoveries in science, may burst upon your gaze; as a new world burst upon the enraptured vision of the daring and adventurous Genoese. He that places one new truth on the enduring page, that will advance in the remotest degree, the great interests of humanity, is entitled to a more unfading wreath of glory, than the warrior, who has himself headed the victorious charge in a hundred battle fields, or planted his blood-dripping standards in triumph over a subjugated land. The name of the one, will shine in immortal beauty; nations will rise up and call him blessed; while that of the other, will sink into oblivion, or be remembered only as we remember the comet which shoots athwart the sky. He who labors for the good of his country, and the world, acts worthily his high vocation; he accomplishes an exalted mission. When the things of earth are about to recede forever from his view, the memory of the good deeds of his youth, rises up vividly before him, as the brilliant scenes of oriental climes, or the constellated canopy of the sky, with its countless stars, on which he had often gazed, rose unclouded before the Eastern traveler, when, in his old age, he turned his else sightless eyes towards the Heavens.

Be it yours, gentlemen, early to form true views of the ends of existence; that, as day after day, and year after year rolls on, your lives may be full of happiness to yourselves, and of usefulness to your country. Press forward in the path of learning. "For I shall make, on mighty midnight, And from the cry of your eagle thought, Ye shall look down on monarchs. Of press on, For the high ones and powerful shall come To do you reverence, and the beautiful Will know the pure language of your brow, And read it like a talisman of love! Press on for it is Godlike to unlose The spirit, and forget yourselves in thought; Bending a plian for the deeper sky, And in the very letters of your flesh, Mating with the pure essences of Heaven, Press out, for in the grave there yet no work, And no device. Press out while yet ye may."

(Published by Request.)  
A NEW SOCIETY.  
CALLED THE  
SELF-EXAMINING SOCIETY.

Among the many Societies established in our country to extend the principles of christianity, and to improve the morals of the people at large, it is a subject of real regret, that while so laudable a zeal is manifested, and so much pains taken to remove the more out of our neighbor's eye, there should be no Society formed, no pains taken, to induce men first to cast the beam out of their own eye; or, in other words, a Society whose end and aim should be to examine our own hearts and lives, and seek we ourselves, are not guilty of some habits and vices that need reform, which are equally as bad as those which we are so ready to discover in our neighbors. This Society, it would seem, ought to take the lead of all others; and it should be the first object of our exertions to suppress the follies and vices of mankind. "Physician, heal thyself," is an admonition coming from the highest authority, and is as applicable to the Scribes and Pharisees now, as it was 1800 years ago. Did the members of our popular Societies, as well as others, take half the pains to examine themselves, and correct their own faults, that they do to hunt up and expose the faults and follies of others, how much more like Christians would they act! How much more happy and peaceable would be the condition of every community and neighborhood! And were a Society for Self-Examination once instituted, in this or any other place, and made as popular as our Temperance Societies, and many others now are, how much less running to and fro, or of numbers standing in the corners of the streets, thanking God that they are not like other men, should we then behold!

CONSTITUTION.  
ART. I. This Society shall be known by the name of the Self-Examining Society, and shall be composed of members of both sexes, whose hearts and heads are capable of moral improvement.  
ART. II. The object of this Society shall be, while we may see all other's faults, to feel and correct our own. To suppress all manner of deceit and hypocrisy, slander, and defamation, backbiting and evil speaking, with all that tends to injure or defraud our neighbor, either of his property or character.  
ART. III. This Society shall be independent of all other Societies. Each member shall be vested with full power and privileges to attend to his own concerns, & he shall make it his duty to mind his own business, and let others alone. And no Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Spies, Informers, Committees, or Delegates, shall ever be chosen by this Society to watch over the conduct of others or make reports of their neighbor's misdoing, until such a work of charity shall have begun at home.  
ART. IV. There shall be no public or private meetings of this Society on any appointed day, to manage their concerns, or to hear lectures delivered before it; but it shall be the duty of every member to meet himself alone, every day, and listen to the lectures of his own conscience.  
ART. V. No money shall be raised from time to time, for funds to support this Society, nor to circulate Self-Examining Tracts, or Self-Examining Almanacs, or to pay Ministers or Lawyers for delivering Addresses, to convince us how much easier it is to examine others, than it is to examine ourselves.

ART. VI. Every member of the Society shall show due regard to temperance in eating and drinking, and in every thing else. But he shall be his own judge what he shall eat, and what he shall drink, and where-

withal he shall be clothed—while gluttony, drunkenness, and tight-lacing, shall be left to the gnawings of conscience, and the consumption, with all that popular reproach they deserve, without the benefit of clergy, or the votes or lectures of a Temperance Society.

ART. VII. Every thing shall be called by its right name—men shall not put bitter for sweet, nor sweet for bitter, nor call for beer when they mean rum, nor for cider or wine, when they mean brandy or gin. And no inn-keeper shall put new wine into old bottles or French Brandy for the use of his Temperance customers—and no grocer or merchant shall sell preparations of whiskey for Malaga or Madeira Wine, or St. Croix Rum.

ART. VIII. Every member of this Society shall be allowed to drink tea or coffee, cold water or hot water, buttermilk or lemonade, as suits him best, or to chew or smoke tobacco, or take snuff, when not offensive to the company he is in, without being excommunicated from good society, or delivered over to the buffeting of cold water Pharisees.

ART. IX. No member of this Society shall ever set himself up above his fellows, or seek to establish his own character and consequence, by blackening his neighbor's good name, thinking to make his own appear the whiter; but it shall be the duty of every one to examine their own hearts and dispositions, and set a double guard against the sin that most easily besets themselves.

ART. X. This Society shall form no Christian Party in politics and no political party under the name of the Self-Examining Society. It shall have Nothing to do with Masonry, or Anti-Masonry, Colonization or Anti-Slavery, Missionary, Bible, or Tract Societies, as being in any manner connected with it; nor shall any Religious Creed, Test, or Inquisition, Council or Synod, ever be established or countenanced by this Society, but every member shall enjoy his own religion, and allow to all others the same liberty he claims for himself, without being pointed at as a heretic or branded as an infidel.

ART. XI. Good society shall not be exclusively formed out of the Aristocracy of wealth, nor made out of the popularity of swindling Speculators, or of civil and religious professions. It shall include the poor who are honest, intelligent, and industrious as well as the rich.

ART. XII. The members of this Society shall seek to do good, and not evil—love, and not hate each other; and when reviled they shall not revile again; but they shall bear with the faults and imperfections of others, knowing that they themselves are men of like passions and imperfections. They shall respect the virtues and talents of all men, nor shall that honor and deference be overlooked which is justly due to the working part of the community, to the Farmers and Mechanics, and to all whose honest labor is a public as well as private benefit.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

A newspaper is a history of a day; a map of the times; a record of the impulses and feelings and passions of the hour. It is the common receptacle of all that is good, of all that is bad in life; of all that is wise, ridiculous, venerable, dignified or abominable. It displays human nature in every position, and in every disguise; it is the representative, the impersonation of that powerful but invisible, and impalpable being the Public. It is the public in miniature. It assumes the shapes of Proteus; it looks about with the eyes of Argus, and reaching forth the arms of Briareus, grasps every thing within its reach, and mixing it all into one heterogeneous amalgam, spreads it daily before the world. The grave, the gay; the important, the trifling, the marvelous, the ridiculous, all find their place in the "blest folio of four pages."

Whatever your disposition, whatever your pursuit, you are certain of finding something to your taste in the newspaper. One paragraph informs you of the death of your nearest friends; and the next advises you to buy a new book which the editor declares is the funniest thing ever published; and the next positively assures you that butter is selling at thirty cents a pound. You are told in the same breath that an insurrection has broken out in Catalonia and that the thermometer stood at 85 deg. yesterday in the shade.—Mr. A. has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. Cloud, & Mr. B. has been sentenced to ten years confinement at hard labor, in the penitentiary. Verily the paragraphs take up about the same amount of space, and Mr. A. does not appear to be viewed in the eye of the printer's devil, as a more important personage than Mr. B. Each is to him about three lines of "copy." The news of a change of ministry in England is confirmed; and the report that Mrs. Smith had lost her favorite cat, is contradicted. An engagement has taken place between a Mexican and Tezian vessels; and the crop of broom corn, owing to the late frosts, will be unusually short.

With what anxiety is the appearance of the newspaper hailed at the breakfast table, and how pleasant to unfold the damp sheet while the toast is smoking before you, and the urn hissing at your side. How every paragraph of loaded matter swells into importance!—How the advertisements, the ship news, and, if times be unusually barren of news, the Congress speeches assume a temporary interest! The last new novel is thrown aside, the letter with the just broken seal is forgotten;—the half told anecdote is broken off, and even the topic of scandal under discussion falls upon listless ears; for what can you read about, what can you think about, that you will not find discussed in the newspaper.

"Ah!" says the head of the family, an eminent merchant, as he glanced at the column headed "commercial," "thirteen days later from Europe?" "Is there any news papa?" asks his pretty daughter Julia. "News! yes indeed," is the reply; "con-

ton is up a ha'penny—more doing in ash—sugar as per our last advices."

"What can you think papa? I care about sugar and cotton? Is any body married?" Oh yes, continues Julia, who by this time left her seat, and is peeping over her father's shoulder, into a corner of the paper, "Maria Wilkin is married to Mr. Smith, her old beau—a runaway match—how delightful! I wish some one would run away with me." Hush, Julia, I am ashamed of you; says aunt Dorcas, who sits at the other end of the table, and entertains an old maid's horror Gretta Green—pray is that a receipt for taking stains out of silk, that I see close to your fingers?"

"What's the news from Ohio?" enquires the eldest son Thomas, who having no other mischief to lay his hands to, has taken to politics—and has talked of nothing but Harrison and Van Buren for six months. "Flour is up another quarter," answers the commercial father.

The variety of asseverations and contrary opinions entertained at the same time by a newspaper is incredible. It "regrets to hear that Mr. Brown has broken his leg," and "rejoices to understand that our enterprising fellow citizen Mr. Smith, has succeeded in his patent boot jack, beyond his most sanguine expectations. It is astonished and filled with indignation" at hearing that our Representative in Congress has voted for the Misquatah bill, and predicts its consequences: the speedy dissolution of our Government, and the destruction of our social order, and while you are lamenting such a deplorable state of affairs, and fearing the world will soon "come to an end, you are recommended in the succeeding paragraph to visit the theatre, by all means, and hear Andrews sing a favorite comic song. Now take a glance at the advertising columns. Here are medicines which will cure all diseases—lotteries in which you are sure to draw the highest prize—and goods of all kinds selling at less than half their cost. Nothing stale, nothing inferior; every thing is of the first quality, and at the cheapest price. One man announces that he has discovered the philosopher's stone, and another offers for sale half the patent for perpetual motion. Here an old bachelor advertises for a young wife, offering in himself every inducement for matrimonial speculation; and here a man promises to eat fire, walk under the water, and turn potatoes into sugar-plums, every evening for twenty five cents. A writing master, in an advertisement of a column in length, promises to convert the most "illegible, cramped, and deformed hand," into elegant, expressive, and flowing style of writing, in five lessons, of one hour each; and strangers who have not so much time to spare, can be finished in an hour and a half. A school master, by a new method, composed of a mixture of clock-work and steam, has reduced the time necessary for the acquisition of the learned languages to the short space of one week, and offers to throw in mathematics and astronomy, to those who will form a class of ten pupils. What is there that you can desire—say what can you imagine that is not here offered to you in profuse liberality?

#### PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—A private letter received yesterday by a gentleman in this city, from Springfield, Green county, Ala. and bearing date Jan. 28th, gives the particulars of a desperate and fatal affray, which occurred in that town a few days previous.

A quarrel arose at a horse race between two persons named Meadows, and Thomas Crawford, concerning the race, during which the latter called the former a "liar," when Crawford drew a pistol and shot his opponent through the lungs, killing him instantly. Meadows's brother hearing the report of the pistol and learning who was the victim, rushed into the crowd, with a drawn bowie knife, hewing his way to the spot, and in his progress mortally wounding several of those in his way, and advancing upon Crawford, plunged it into his breast; Crawford fell dead on the spot, and the murderer escaped. At the last accounts he was still at large.

Mobile Herald.

#### THE FARMER'S LIFE.

I love the farmer's quiet life—  
His peaceful home devoid of strife,  
With gay contentment blessed.  
I love the virtues of his heart,  
Which peace, and joy, and love impart,  
Around his tranquil nest.

I love the bloomy hills and dales,  
Their healthful winds, their odorous gales,  
Untainted with disease—  
I love the tales and legends old,  
By white-haired sires at twilight told,  
Mid scenes of shadowy ease.

I love the labor and the toil,  
Which clothe with beauty Freedom's soil,  
Where tyrant never trod!  
And where each task from turmoil free,  
Great God is sanctified by thee,  
And consecrates the sod.

I love the scenes of social mirth,  
Which brighten round his evening hearth,  
With joy unmixed, replete;  
Where friendship's smile, and Love's sly leer,  
Are seen through Joy's transparent tear,  
And true friends only meet.

I love whatever the seasons bring—  
The flowers that blush, the birds that sing,  
Eve's low Aeolian breeze—  
The vernal smiles, the Summer's charms,  
The Autumn's fruits, and Winter's storms,  
All charm in their degrees.

The 1st Quarterly meeting of the Protestant Methodist Church, will commence at the Camp Ground below White Plains, on Friday before the 4th Sunday in this month.

#### Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE		
Cotton, lb.	64	a 94
Bagging, Dundee, yd.	14	a 18
" Kays, "	20	a 20
" India, "	20	a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5	a 9
" Ky, "	8	a 9
Coffee, Rio, "	9	a 94
" Green Hav, "	9	a 104
" Java, "	15	a 17
Bacon, Hams, "	7	a 124
sides, "	7	a 8
shoulders, "	5	a 8
Butter, Goshen, country, "	124	a 18
Cheese, "	10	a 124
Iron, sheet, "	9	a 10
hoop, "	10	a 124
Plough moulds, "	7	a 8
Steel, German, "	16	a 00
American bl, "	10	a 00
English, "	164	a 20
cast, "	6	a 25
Nails, cast, "	6	a 04
wrought, "	20	a 03
Rice, "	5	a 5
Sugar, loaf, "	18	a 20
lump, "	14	a 16
N. Orleans, "	7	a 10
Porto Rico, "	10	a 12
Salt, "	sack.	\$1 50 a 175
Spirits, brandy cog, gal.	\$1 50	a 300
Am, "	45	a 100
Rum, N. E. "	45	a 75
Lafayette, "	624	a 75
St. Croix, "	\$2 00	a 250
Jamaica, "	\$1 50	a 250
Gin, Holl'd, "	\$2 00	a 250
American, "	60	a 100
Whiskey, rc, com,	28	a 30
Brandy, p'ch ap'l	75	a 100
Wines, Madeira, "	\$2 50	a 400
Tenriffe, "	\$1 25	a 150
Serry, "	\$1 75	a 350
Sweet Mal, "	60	a 60
Port, "	\$2 00	a 300
Lisbon, "	\$1 00	a 125
Claret, doz,	\$2 25	a 600
Champaigne, "	\$3 00	a 1200
Muscet, "	\$5 00	a 600
Cordials, assorted, "	\$4 50	a 500
Champaigne cider, "	\$4 50	a 600
Porter, London, "	\$4 00	a 400
American, "	\$3 00	a 350
Soap, yellow, lb.	6	a 8
white, "	12	a 14
Glass, 8 x 10, "	\$4 00	a 500
10 x 12, "	\$5 00	a 550
Oils, lamp, gal.	87	a 100
train, "	87	a 100
linseed, "	81	a 200

#### "THE LADY'S CHOICE."

#### LADY'S VENTURE.

A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844.

("The Lady's Wreath," "Religious and Literary Gem," and "Lady's Pearl" united.)

REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, EDITOR.

During the short time that the LADY'S WRATH has been before the public, it has acquired the reputation of being the best Lady's Periodical in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally sought after, and more universally admired the past year, than the Lady's Wreath. Its splendid Steel Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary merit, and neat mechanical execution, have made it the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar Periodical must be apparent, which issues

#### MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS

and has more and better original contributors than could be had at a short time since it was first issued.

#### THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES.

Contributions have appeared in the Wreath the past year from such Writers as H. T. Tucker, H. A. Patterson, M. A. Prof. J. H. Ingram, Reginald Conant, M. D. S. B. Beckett, Rev. F. A. Clinton, T. Hall Welly, G. Pike, A. W. Noyes, A. W. Noyes, A. F. Drinkwater, Jack Gasket, J. Wheeler, F. H. Duffell, M. F. Wallace, G. Lippard, J. T. Sullivan, Francis Wharton, Mrs. C. T. Clark, Mrs. M. St. Leon, Mrs. Lydia J. Fiers, Miss Mary Howard, Maria F. White, Mary B. Wilson, Miss Rosa Newman, G. Spear, Charles Hamilton, A. H. Dugan, J. M. L. Babcock, Edwin Heriot, G. F. Everett, A. Miller, D. D. John U. Gillet, J. H. Vernon, Charles E. Whitcomb.

In addition to the above we have secured the editorial services of Rev. C. W. DENISON, long and favorably known to the readers of our best Periodicals, and arrangements have been made for contributions to the Vol. for 1844, from

Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Mrs. E. H. Newhall, J. G. Whitteer, Rev. J. Pierpont, W. H. Burleigh, Esq., Rev. E. L. Magoon. Besides articles from these well known writers, anonymous contributions of superior merit appear in each number, making the contents of the Wreath equal, if not superior to any Periodical in the country. In addition to our STEEL ENGRAVINGS MONTHLY, which are given in no Dollar Lady's Magazine but the Wreath, we shall publish

Beautifully Colored Flowers, the most popular series of embellishments ever issued, an illustration peculiarly appropriate for the Ladies; and widely sought after by all lovers of the beautiful.

#### Language of Flowers.

In the January number will appear the first of a series of articles on the Language of Flowers, which in connection with our Engravings will furnish a complete Florist's Lexicon, alone worth a year's subscription.

#### Music, by Popular Composers.

will also be published, according to subscribers in the country the means of obtaining new music which they would otherwise be deprived of.

In addition to the above every thing new and attractive in the literary world will be sought after, to give interest and novelty to the pages of the Wreath.

#### TERMS.

One Dollar per annum, in advance.  
To Clubs.—Three copies one year, \$2 00  
Eight copies one year, 5 00  
Seventeen copies one year, 10 00

To any one forwarding a club of three we will send a popular Novel. A club of eight, two Novels. A club of seventeen, three Novels, gratis.

All remittances must be made free of expense. Address DREW & S. AMMEL, Publishers, 97 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

#### Orphans' Court in Vacation.

JANUARY 7th, 1844.

The claims against the estate of Samuel Lively deceased having been audited allowed and reported, & the Administrator of said estate having reported himself ready for final settlement.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks successively, notifying all persons interested in said estate that a final settlement of said estate will take place at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next at which time and place an appointment of the assets of the estate will be made among the creditors.

A true copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

Jan. 24, 1844, 61.



**Jacksonville Republican.**  
**Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1844.**

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**  
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

**Democratic Electoral Ticket.**

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.  
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.  
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.  
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.  
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.  
JOHN H. NOOE, of Franklin.  
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.  
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

The attention of the reader is particularly invited to the extensive sale of United States' lands, embraced in the Chickasaw Cession, advertised in this paper, by Proclamation of the President, to take place at Pontotoc, Mississippi, commencing on the second Monday in May next, the sale to continue open for two weeks and no longer. The lands which will then be offered, are situated in the most healthy and best watered portion of Mississippi, and said, by persons well acquainted with the country and qualified to judge, to be as well adapted to the cultivation of cotton as any in the south west. It may be the last and only opportunity to purchase valuable cotton lands at government price.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We commend to the special attention of the whig editors who appear so much elated at the appearance of Mr. Rives' letter and his declaration of preference for Mr. Clay, in case the contest should be between him and Mr. Van Buren, the following extract from a Kentucky whig paper, (the Shelby News.) The extract contains more truth and candor than may always be found in papers of a like political stamp, and besides, some indications not unworthy the serious consideration of the democratic party.

We have all the time believed, and do still believe, that of all the individuals named as candidates for nomination by the democratic Convention, the whigs would prefer to risk their chance of success against Mr. Van Buren: they have beaten him badly once—they believe they can do it again, and however mistaken this opinion may be, the very confidence which it inspires will aid them materially in the contest.

We can scarcely believe now that the democratic Convention will nominate either Van Buren or Calhoun. The nomination of Calhoun has in fact, been placed out of the question by his own voluntary act. The friends of Van Buren and Calhoun, have appeared throughout, more irreconcilable than those of any other individuals named. The friends of each have used great exertions to reconcile others, but have showed no disposition to yield an inch themselves. So stubborn in this respect were the friends of Mr. Van Buren in this State, that they even refused in Convention to declare that Mr. Calhoun was the second choice.

So far from the late indications being any cause of discouragement to the true friends of democracy, who prefer the success of their principles to the success of men, they have every cause of rejoicing. The claims of Calhoun and Van Buren being both laid aside, and thus the only bar to a perfect union of the party removed, they can march forward with confidence to certain victory.

We do not wonder that the editor of the Shelby News is rather discouraged than otherwise at the course pursued by Mr. Rives, but that he has the candor to tell it. Mr. Rives is fond of "half-way houses," he is yet but a conditional, half-way friend of Mr. Clay.

**MR. RIVES' LETTER.**

We intended to give this document last week; but found it impossible to do so. There is much in the letter worthy of commendation; and the premises and deductions are all true, all incontrovertible. Nevertheless, for ourselves, we would just as leave Mr. Rives' silence until after the nomination of Mr. Van Buren had been made by the Loco Foco National Caucus. It is out of no love to Mr. Clay that he has taken the course he has. And this opinion is strengthened in our mind by the rumored course of Mr. Calhoun. A deep game is being played by these individuals to get Mr. Van Buren off the track—Rives for Cass, Calhoun for himself. It will be observed by every reader, that throughout the whole letter Mr. Rives is remarkably cautious to speak of his going for Mr. Clay only in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. Has this fact not been overlooked by some of our Whig friends who are rejecting with such exceeding great joy over the appearance of Mr. Rives' letter?

For the Republic.  
Mr. GRANT—As all the constitutions of this country allow the right of petition, & as the people generally approve the practice in all necessary cases, would it not be well enough for our citizens to petition Congress to reduce the price of postage on all letters and papers so as to put it in the power of poor people to correspond with each other, and also to pay the postage on newspapers from a distance, that they may thereby have opportunity of knowing what is going on elsewhere than in their own immediate vicinity—neither of which under present regulations, many of them can consistently do. For, not only is money scarce, but that peculiar kind of money which is demanded for letters, has, by the action of Congress, been almost entirely driven from circulation, so that a letter which is marked 12 1/2 cents may now cost the purchaser 15 cents, there being no such coin as is demanded, in circulation. Thus the exorbitant price charged and the difficulty of making change without sustaining some loss, has so far prevented correspondence among the common people that few of them know any thing of what the others are doing, and the absence of knowledge induces in many instances, a want of interest or concern, and also cuts off opportunity of lending assistance when it is really wanted, and otherwise might be had. Meantime the absence of foreign news for want of money to pay postage on papers is followed by a spirit of indifference about the affairs of the country, and of the different churches, and thus the whole community is suffering; our editors, political and religious, are suffering, the post office department is suffering, and the government itself is suffering for want of that patronage which the reading and intelligent yeomanry of the country would furnish, were the terms made reasonable. And besides all this, no small amount of swindling which is now being practised by the people in the stealthy conveyance of letters and papers would be generously abandoned by a magnanimous people. It would be hazardous nothing to say, that such a reduction as would bring our 15 cent letters to 10 cents, or such as would equalize the price of all letters, and reduce it in that proportion, would soon result in advantage both to the government and to the people generally, which would be matter of record and cause of gratulation in all future time.

**A CITIZEN SUFFERER.**

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.  
THE BARGAIN—At a public dinner recently given at Hamburg, S. C., Mr. McDuffie delivered a very able speech, from which we select the following explicit charge against Mr. Clay, of making a corrupt political bargain with Mr. Adams: "Now I assert, and pledge my reputation upon the truth of the assertion that John Q. Adams was elected AGAINST THE WILL OF A MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, and a majority of the States, by a MINORITY of the Representatives in Congress, a considerable portion of which minority, including Henry Clay, voted against their avowed principles, and against what they knew to be the will of a large majority of their constituents."

"I also assert, and am willing to stake my humble stock of political reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that the circumstances of the extraordinary coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay furnish as strong evidence of an ABANDONMENT OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLE, on the part of Mr. Clay, & a CORRUPT POLITICAL BARGAIN between him and Mr. Adams, as is ordinarily required in courts of justice, to establish the guilt of those who are charged with the highest crimes known to the law."

"Mr. McDuffie here becomes Mr. Clay's voluntary accuser: his reputation stands pledged to make out his case, and if Mr. Clay will appeal to Congress, he will do it."

Mr. McDuffie is now in the U. S. Senate, and is as ready as and willing as he was in 1826, to charge home and prove upon Mr. Clay, the bargain to impose Adams upon the people of the U. States against their will.

**Knoxville Argus.**

Mr. GRANT—The subjoined announcement of Cumberland College was sent me by the mail to this place, and as education is essential to the preservation of our civil and religious liberties, you, and your editorial brethren may greatly subserve the interests of both by giving it a few insertions in your valuable papers, tho' they be not purely literary in their character.

**PHILOM.**

**CUMBERLAND COLLEGE,**

PRINCETON, KENTUCKY.

This Institution has just commenced its thirty-fourth Session with promising prospects. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty:

Rev. RICHARD BEARD, D. D. President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Belles-lettres.

Rev. F. C. USHER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. J. G. BIDDLE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Princeton is a healthy and pleasant Village. The College is situated one mile from town. The water is excellent and unfailing. Boarding can be had in town or in the immediate vicinity of the College, at \$1 50 per week, including washing. Students are expected to room in the College building.

The price of Tuition in the College proper is \$20 per session of five months. In the preparatory department from 8 to 15 dollars, according to the grade of studies. It is the intention of the Trustees to procure other Professors and a competent preparatory teacher as soon as the necessities of the Institution require it.

The Faculty pledge themselves to make the course of instruction extensive and thorough. The government of the Institution will be strict but parental. Every neces-

sary attention will be rendered to secure the health and comfort of pupils.  
Princeton, Ky. Oct. 1843.

**By the President of the United States.**

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834;

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

**East of the Chickasaw Meridian.**

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

**West of the Chickasaw Meridian.**

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four of range eleven, west.

South-west quarter of fractional sec-

tion nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

**East of the Choctaw Meridian.**

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-two, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eleven, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

**RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.**

**East of the Chickasaw Meridian.**

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

**West of the Chickasaw Meridian.**

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen, in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:  
THO. H. BLAKE,  
Commissioner of the  
General Land Office.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Dobson, late of the county of Randolph, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the first day of February, 1844; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of said John Dobson are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law or they will be barred.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sh'ff,  
and Administrator, ex officio.

Feb. 14, 1844.—61.—\$3 50.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

WE take this method to inform the Planters and others interested in the **Storage of Cotton**, that the WARE HOUSE we had built on Col. Griffin's wharf is above high water mark from any freshet since the foundation of this city, and the late freshet was not near any Cotton in our House or care. We consider it Fire-proof as well as Water-proof, being unconnected with the buildings of the city—the whole city might burn up and the cotton in our Store would be safe. No Drayage in Shipping from our Ware-House, and but little Wharfage to those that do business with us. If close attention and exertions to give satisfaction will be of any avail to those that patronize us, we pledge ourselves to advance as far as possible their interests.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on all Cotton in Store, or that is shipped to our friends in Mobile or New Orleans.

TOTTY & BEALL.

Wetumpka, Jan. 26th, 1844.—4t.

**The State of Alabama,**

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Regular Orphans' Court, Jan. Term, 1844.

THIS day came Joseph C. Baird and Andrew N. Baird, Administrators of the estate of Matthew Marable late of said county, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the Judge of said Court having examined and stated said account & vouchers and reported the same for final settlement on the first Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks notifying all persons interested in the settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' court to be held at the court house in said county on the first Monday in March next, and object if they see proper.

23d Jan. 1844.  
CHARLES W. STATHAM, co. CLK.

**EDUCATION.**

**"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy,"**

a few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to \$6 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.

First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$6 00

2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy, \$10 00

3d. The higher Branches of Mathematics and the Languages, \$16 00

music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00

Use of Instruments, \$4 00

Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

JAMES M. BURT.

Jan. 3, 1843.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the Judge of Orphans' court of Randolph county, Ala. on the estate of James Smith, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are also required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

HENRY W. ARMSTRONG  
Jan. 31, 1844.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Talladega county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, all the interest that James Hall has in the following described Lands, to wit: the south half of section 34, township 14 R. 7, also the east half section 13, township 14, R. 7, also west half of section 26, township 14, R. 7, also the east half of section 26, township 14, R. 7, also the west half of section 32, township 14, R. 7, also all that part of the west half of section 35, township 16, R. 8, lying north of the middle of Choctawhatchee creek—levied on as the property of James Hall and pointed out by Plaintiff, this 7th Jan'y, 1844.

R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in March next, the north-east q. of section 36, township 13, R. 8, also the east half of north-east q. of section 23, township 14, R. 8, also west half of section 27, township 14, R. 8, levied on as the property of T. R. Williams to satisfy said execution in favor of John Ramey, Adm.

R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff.  
Feb. 1st, 1844.

**BOOK-BINDING,**

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.

Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 27, 1843.

**FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.**

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**SELLING OUT**

**At Cost for Cash.**

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH

CHEAP

GOODS.

</



# A MALE SCHOOL.

WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on the first day of January, 1844, under the superintendence of the undersigned, at the following rates payable at the expiration of each term.

Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$8 00  
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00  
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00  
J. M. HAYNES.  
Dec. 20, 1843.

# STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 13th, 1843.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT, having filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 6th day of September 1836, he purchased of Reese Pickens, James M. Duren, and John M. Neal, the following with other Tracts of Land, (viz.) the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Thirty-four in Township 16, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District; that the said Pickens, Duren, and Neal, executed to him their Bond for Titles, bearing date the 6th day of September 1836; that the said John M. Neal has since died intestate, without having made Titles to said Land; and that Robert S. Porter is now his Administrator, that he has paid the amount of the purchase money in full for said Land, and prays that the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator as aforesaid be ordered to Execute to him the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, pursuant to the Bond of the said John M. Neal.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, notifying the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, to show cause if any they can why the said Robert S. Porter Administrator of the Estate of the said John M. Neal deceased should not be decreed to make and execute to the said William A. Scott a Title to said Tract of Land, according to the requirements of the Bond of his intestate.

Copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.  
Dec. 13, 1843.—m3m.

# BROCKE-BY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville; another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Choccolocco, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performance, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 miles, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.  
Jan. 17, 1844.—4f.

# Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having on the 12th day of January, 1844, obtained from the Orphans' Court of Benton County, Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm Fagan, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL GREEN, Adm.  
Jan. 24, 1844 6t.

# SPECIE FUNDS FOR COTTON.

THE undersigned will make advances in Specie funds on Cotton. Planters and Cotton Buyers can at all times be supplied upon favorable terms with Notes on some of the best Banks in Georgia.

E. E. GAITHER.  
Wetumpka, Nov. 22, 1843.—3t.

# JOHN S. REEA, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Mobile, Ala., REFER TO.

Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.  
" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.  
" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.  
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,  
Maj. Alexander Riddle,  
Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

# "THE Pilgrim's Choice,"

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.  
BY ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS.  
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

# HORSE BILLS, NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED, On fine paper and a beautiful Plate, AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# SELLING OUT At Cost for Cash.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH CHEAP GOODS.

The undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash, would most respectfully invite all who may wish cheap goods to call and examine our stock.

We have a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in this place.  
S. P. HUDSON, & Co.  
Jan. 3, 1843.—4t.

# CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Carlisle Black, one for \$200, and the other \$224, one due 25th December 1842 and the other 25th December 1843. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed I am determined not to pay them.

ASA SKELTON.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

# Public House.

THE Subscriber, having leased from Major Jacob Hess, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished; and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a trusty Ostler.

NATHAN HARRIS.  
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1843.—4f.

# Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ——— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.  
L. D. JONES.  
Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6t.

# PROSPECTUS OF THE Alabama Temperance Advocate.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a paper in the City of Wetumpka, Ala. to be called the *Alabama Temperance Advocate*, devoted to the cause of Temperance; provided sufficient patronage shall be obtained. In making this proposal the undersigned is not influenced by any selfish or interested motive, other than a zealous purpose to see the blighting hand of Intemperance, the scourge of mankind arrested; and believe that the intelligent public will recognize any legitimate means to bring about the desired reformation arising from a philanthropic spirit and heartily engaged to effect, so far as possible, the desirable object. Intemperance has long been the crying sin of the land, and its lamentable effects upon society now stand as living monuments to teach us the obligation we are under to unite in our efforts and at once crush the monster.

No pains will be spared nor attention refused to render the *Advocate* a useful instrument in promoting the cause which it will espouse. The matter to be contained within the columns of this paper will be carefully selected, and individuals of the best talents engaged as contributors.

Kind treatment and moral suasion are the means we shall recommend to effect the desired object. As such, we shall invoke to our aid no legislative interference, relying alone upon the principles above laid down to produce the contemplated reformation in society. Such being the policy which we have prescribed to ourselves, may we not look with unwavering confidence to all true Washingtonians to lend us their countenance and warm support.

TERMS.—The *Advocate* will commence on or about the first of February next, and will be printed on a medium sheet with new type, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the 1st number. Officers of Temperance Societies throughout the State, are authorized and requested to act as agents.

B. D. HARRISON & Co. Publishers.  
WETUMPKA December, 1843.

# State of Alabama, St. Clair County, ORPHAN'S COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 8th JANUARY, 1844.

THIS day came into court Patton Brothers, the Executor of the Estate of Philip Brothers deceased and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Monday in March next be set apart as the time for final Settlement of said estate. It is further ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an orphan's Court to be held in the town of Ashville on the first Monday in March, then and there to show cause, if any they have why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy from the minutes:  
ROSS PHILIPS, C. K.  
Jan. 17 1844.—4t. \$5 00.

# A Female School

WILL be opened in this place on the first Monday in February next, under the supervision of Miss FLEMING.  
Terms: Elementary branches per session, \$5 00  
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, 7 00  
History, Natural and Mental Philosophy, and Chemistry, 10 00.  
Jan. 21, 1844.—9t.

# Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains known and designated as lot No. 3, belonging to ——— Bedwell, to pay the state tax, for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and designated as the south half of lot No. 4, belonging to ——— Shrader, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section thirty five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the south half of section thirty four, township 14, range 7, containing 320 acres, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land is appraised at two thousand dollars; tax eight dollars.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land, in township fourteen, range 6, adjoining the land of ——— Mullins, owned by J. T. Bradford, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by Dr. Ver and Bartley, adjoining the land of Mullins and Whisenant, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, two tracts of land belonging to ——— Shuffield, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The land is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to H. Littlefield, lying on Coosa river near the Ten Islands, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by D. Kimbrell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by W. B. McClellan and others, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at one hundred & twenty dollars; tax to ty-eight cents.

L. D. JONES,  
Tax Collector, Benton County.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

# Thomas A. Walker

AND A. J. Walker.  
HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.  
Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Nov. 8, 1843.—4t

# CANE CREEK MILLS,

Benton County, Ala.  
I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co in a simple & plain style, by which they are now running with less than half the water they formerly consumed, and the meal and flour of superior quality. I would earnestly recommend all mill owners and others who desire useful improvement to come and examine and satisfy themselves. My mills are 13 miles from Jacksonville and 5 miles from Alexandria.  
E. LOYD.  
Dec. 1843.—5t.

# NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a House of Entertainment in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who favor him with a call.  
AARON HAYNES.

# William B. Martin

AND R. G. Earle.  
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.  
Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.  
Nov. 8, 843.—4f.

# LOOK OUT.

THE undersigned having determined to close their business in this place, would say to all indebted to them, that they must make immediate payment, or risk the consequences.

Alabama money can now be used at near par, and will be received if payment be made soon, otherwise specie will be demanded.

S. P. HUDSON, & CO.  
Jan'y 1st, 1844.—4t.

Notice.  
I will open and hold an election at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable, who are to act for the Jacksonville Beat, during the time prescribed by law.

MILES O. LITTEN, Capt.  
Jacksonville, 23d, January 1844.

# Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 1st day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of ——— Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of ——— Maille, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the east half of section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to three hundred dollars; tax one dollar and twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frae. A. C. & D. township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and a city cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land belonging to Shorter & Co., to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15 day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents.

L. D. JONES,  
Tax Collector Benton County.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

# Agent's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the County court of Morgan County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton county, on the first Monday in March next, the south-west q. of Section 29, township 14, R. 8, levied on as the property of Wil. Kelly to satisfy said execution in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.  
JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent.  
By his Deputy ASA SKELTON.  
Feb. 7, 1844.

# FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Rice, Forwarding, and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages, and his determination to merit the public favors.  
WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

# NEW GOODS!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a WELL SELECTED and ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lusters, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinos, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings. Sainetts of all qualities. Silk Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.

# Ready-Made Clothing

of every description.  
Hats & Caps. Boots & Shoes.

Also, Hardware & Cutlery, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Ames' shovels and Spades, Swedes Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collins', Hunt's and Simmon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors and Shares. Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of

# GROCERIES,

Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices. Fine Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, N. E. Rum, A'm. Brandy and Gin. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.

# Bagging Rope & Twine.

Salt, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Putty, with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered, on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City, by

RICHARD S. PERSSE.  
P. S. A large assortment of Printing Paper constantly on hand.  
Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

# Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of Iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the ironing of wagons, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—executed under the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.

R. D. ROWLAND.  
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

# R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock and Watch Maker,  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music Boxes, and Jewellery. He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

# By a Galvanic Battery.

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

# Jefferson Hotel.

The undersigned respect fully announce to the public that they have opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the Square, where they are prepared to entertain regular boarders, and transient customers, with commodious rooms, attentive servants, and every other facility in a public house. All persons who may favor the subscribers, with their custom, may rest assured no efforts shall be spared to make them comfortable—and their charges will be in accordance with the times.  
WILLIAM M. WEIR.  
ELIZA JANE TATE.  
Dec. 2, 1843.—4f.

# DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable-Aguc Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms—Also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day. Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yielded by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

# CERTIFICATES.

Franklin co., Tenn.  
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Aguc and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Aguc Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.  
T. M. TRYOR & Co.  
B. S. H. DAVIS.

# Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.

Talladega co. May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Aguc medicines in my practice, and out of twenty two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for aguc, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.

Dr. Champion:

Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billous and aguc pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.

Each box contains twelve-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

# ALSO. DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, cholicalgia, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ARBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.

September 3, 1842 14—9ms.

# Two more Premiums

FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

HE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

# Cave Spring, Floyd co., Ga.



File

# Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 8.—No. 7.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1844.

Whole No. 371.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**J. F. GRANT,**  
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year.  
No subscription received for less than one year unless  
paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until  
all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.  
A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish  
to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the  
next year.  
**Terms of Advertising.**  
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the  
first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over  
12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.  
All personal advertisements and communications  
charged double the foregoing rates.  
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance,  
and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts  
from the time they are due until paid.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to  
the number of insertions, will be published until forbid-  
den and charged accordingly.  
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements  
inserted for six or twelve months.  
For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in ad-  
vance.  
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents  
per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED  
TO THE EDITOR ON BUSINESS.

From the Baltimore Republican & Argus.  
**THE COON HUNTER'S SONG.**  
TUNE—"The Poachers."  
Come all ye jolly hunters,  
The time is not too soon,  
To make full preparation—  
To hunt that "Same Old Coon."  
It is the same "old varmint," boys,  
That fooled us once before—  
Then let's prepare,  
The sport to share,  
In Eighteen forty-four!

Then lads draw near and lend an ear,  
While we rehearse a song,  
Though homely words they still are true,  
And to history now belongs;  
The history of '40 boys,  
Of Coons and lies a score—  
None can forget,  
We'll pay them yet,  
In Eighteen forty-four!

The "Better Times" they told us of,  
The certain sure "Relief,"  
With "Two dollars" in our pockets boys,  
And our bellies full of "Beef,"  
These things they freely promised us,  
As well as many more;  
But don't regret,  
We'll pay them yet,  
In Eighteen forty-four!

These, in mem'ry, still are fresh,  
But no where else we vow:  
And many's the lad looked smiling then  
Who's broken hearted now!  
Such disappointments ne'er were felt  
At any "times" before;  
But boys don't fret,  
We'll pay them yet,  
In Eighteen forty-four!

The "Confidence they preached about  
Their's none of it in vogue,  
Except upon the *blazen face*  
Of some defaulting rogue;  
And of this class, "it's no mistake,"  
There's daily growing more;  
We'll firmly swear  
For vengeance dear,  
In Eighteen forty-four!

The "Better Wages," where are they?  
We ne'er have seen the likes,  
Instead of "two a day," my boys,  
We've nothing else but "Strikes!"  
They sue us for "conspiracies,"  
To the Sheriff hand us o'er;  
But pretty soon,  
We'll thrash the Coon,  
In Eighteen forty-four!

On "Promises" we cannot live,  
Our children cry for bread,  
Cold winter howls around us now;  
Our hearts are filled with dread;  
And while the storms grow yet more  
fierce  
And round our dwellings roar,  
We swear on high,  
The Coon shall die  
In Eighteen forty-four!

Of "Changes" we've had quite enough,  
Of humbugs full a score;  
But "that ere" "better currency,"  
We "never see it more";  
Another "change" we'll have we guess,  
In a year or so, or more,  
The Coon may grin,  
But we'll tan his skin  
In Eighteen forty-four!

Then speed thee on, "Old Father Time"  
We're anxious for the hour;  
The day of reck'ning's close at hand,  
The Coon's within our power;  
When at the ballot box we meet,  
We'll settle up the score;  
Oh! what delight!  
Our wrongs to right!  
In Eighteen forty-four.

**THE ORPHAN.**  
Don't speak harshly to him—he has no  
father to direct his steps; no mother to  
watch over him. Temptation was spread  
before him and he yielded. Be not severe  
—perhaps one kind word may save him  
from ruin. Do not drive him to more gross  
acts of sin, but manifest by your voice and  
your tears that you are his real friend.  
Had he been blessed with a mother's care,  
he would not have stepped aside from the  
path of rectitude. Now he feels that no  
one cares for him; no one pities him; no one  
loves him.—Go to him; be his friend, his  
guide, his counselor, and you save him  
from the depth of degradation. There is  
nothing so effectual as sympathy, to allay  
the bad passions and incline the heart to  
virtue.

## ROOM OF THE CENTRAL COM- MITTEE,

January 3, 1844.

To the Editors of the Mercury—  
We enclose to you for publication a letter  
to us and an address from the Hon. J. C.  
Calhoun to his friends and supporters, giv-  
ing his reasons for withholding his name as  
a Candidate for the Presidency, from the  
Convention which is to assemble in Balti-  
more on the 4th Monday in May next.

In placing this document in your hands  
for publication, it is proper to state, that  
although transmitted to this Committee, to  
be through them submitted to the public, the  
absence of many of its members prevented  
the assembling of a Quorum until this day,  
when its publication was directed in ac-  
cordance with the wishes of Mr. Cal-  
houn.

FORT HILL, Dec. 21, 1843.

Gentlemen—I herewith enclose you, as the  
organ of those who have nominated me for  
the Presidency in this State, subject to a  
Convention fairly constituted, an Address to  
my political friends and supporters, assign-  
ing my reasons for not permitting my name  
to go before the proposed Convention to be  
held in Baltimore in May next. I transmit  
it to you, because I deem it respectful and  
proper to make it known to those whom it is  
addressed, through you, and in order to af-  
ford you an opportunity to take such mea-  
sures in relation to it, as you may deem prop-  
er, if, indeed, you should deem any neces-  
sary. All I have to request is, that its  
publication should not be unnecessarily de-  
layed.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.  
(Signed) J. C. CALHOUN.  
Hon. Jacob Bond I'On  
and other members of the Committee.

## THE ADDRESS OF MR. CALHOUN TO HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS.

I have left it to you, my friends and sup-  
porters, through whose favorable estimate  
of my qualifications, my name has been  
presented to the people of the United States  
for the office of Chief Magistrate, to con-  
duct the canvass on such principles, and in  
such manner, as you might think best. But,  
in so doing, I did not waive my right to de-  
termine, on my individual responsibility,  
what course my duty might compel me to  
pursue ultimately, nor have I been an in-  
attentive observer of the canvass and the  
course you have taken.

It affords me pleasure to be enabled to  
say, that on all leading questions, growing  
out of the canvass, I heartily concurred  
with you, in the grounds you took, and es-  
pecially in those relating to the mode, in  
which the Delegates, to the proposed Con-  
vention to be held in Baltimore, should be  
appointed, and how they should vote. You  
have, in my opinion, conclusively shown,  
that they should be appointed by Districts  
and vote *per capita*; but your reasons, as  
conclusive as they are, have proved in vain.  
Already New York and some other States  
have appointed Delegates en masse by State  
Conventions, and one State (Virginia) has  
resolved that the votes of her Delegates  
should be given by the majority, and be  
counted *per capita*. Their course would  
necessarily overrule that which you have  
so ably supported, should you go into Con-  
vention, and would leave you no alterna-  
tive, but to yield yours & adopt theirs, how-  
ever much you may be opposed to it on prin-  
ciple, or to meet them on the most unequal  
terms, with divided against united and con-  
centrated forces.

The question then is, what course, under  
such circumstances, should be adopted?  
And that question, you will be compelled  
speedily to decide. The near approach of  
the time for meeting of the proposed Con-  
vention will not admit of much longer de-  
lay. But as your course may depend in  
some degree on that which I have decided  
to take, I deem it due to the relation subsist-  
ing between us, to make mine known to  
you without further delay.

I, then, after the most careful and delibe-  
rate survey of the whole ground, have de-  
cided, that I cannot permit my name to go  
before the proposed Convention, constituted  
as it must now be, consistently with the  
principles, which have ever guided my pub-  
lic conduct. My objections are insuper-  
able. As it must be constituted, it is repug-  
nant to all the principles, on which, in my  
opinion, such a Convention should be form-  
ed. What those principles are, I shall now  
proceed briefly to state.

I hold, then, with you, that the Conven-  
tion should be so constituted, as to utter ful-  
ly and clearly the voice of the people and  
not that of political managers, or office hol-  
ders and office seekers; and for that purpose,  
I hold it indispensable, that the Delegates  
should be appointed directly by the people,  
or to use the language of Gen. Jackson,  
should be "fresh from the people."—I also  
hold, that the only possible mode to effect  
this, is for the people to choose the Dele-  
gates by Districts, and that they should vote  
*per capita*. Every other mode of appoin-  
ting would be controlled by political ma-  
chinery; and place the appointments in the  
hands of the few, who work it.

Object, then, to the proposed Convention,  
because it will not be constituted in con-  
formity with this fundamental article of the  
Republican creed. The Delegates to it  
will be appointed from some of the States,  
not by the people in District, but, as has  
been stated, by State Conventions en

masse, composed of Delegates, appointed  
in all cases, as far as I am informed, by  
County or District Conventions, and in some  
cases, if not misinformed, these again com-  
posed of Delegates appointed by still small-  
er divisions, or a few interested individuals.  
Instead then of being directly, or fresh from  
the people, the Delegates to the Baltimore  
Convention will be the Delegates, of Dele-  
gates; and of course removed, in all cases,  
at least three, if not four degrees from the  
people. At each successive remove, the  
voice of the people will become less full  
and distinct, until, at last, it will be so faint  
and imperfect, as not to be audible. To  
drop metaphor, I hold it impossible to form  
a scheme more perfectly calculated to an-  
nihilate the control of the people over the  
Presidential election, and vest it in those,  
who make politics a trade, and who live or  
expect to live on the Government.

In this connection, I object not less strongly  
to the mode in which Virginia has re-  
solved her Delegates shall vote. With all  
due respect, I must say, I can imagine  
nothing more directly in conflict with the  
principles of our federal system of govern-  
ment, or to use a broader expression, the  
principles on which all confederated com-  
munities have ever been united. I hazard  
nothing in saying, that there is not an in-  
stance in our political history, from the  
meeting of the first Revolutionary Congress  
to the present day, of the Delegates of any  
State voting by majority and counting *per  
capita*; nor do I believe an instance of the  
kind can be found in the history of any con-  
federated community. There is indeed  
something monstrous in the idea of giving  
the majority the right of impressing the vote  
of the minority into its service, and counting  
them as its own. The plain rule—that  
which has ever prevailed, and which con-  
forms to the dictates of common sense, is,  
that where a State votes as a State, by a  
majority of its Delegates, the votes count  
one, be they few or many, or the State large  
or small. On the contrary, where the votes  
of all the Delegates are counted, they vote  
individually and independently, each for  
himself counting one. And it is to be no-  
ted, that wherever this latter mode of vot-  
ing exists among confederated States, it is  
in all cases founded on compact, to which  
the consent of each State is required. In  
the absence of compact, the invariable  
mode of voting, in such States, is, in cases,  
by the majority, their vote counting one.  
The course which Virginia has resolved to  
take, is in violation of this plain and funda-  
mental rule, and if it should become a set-  
tled practice, would be destructive of the  
foundation on which the whole structure of  
the State Right doctrine is reared.

I hold, in the next place, to be an indis-  
pensable principle, that the Convention  
should be so constituted, as to give each  
State, in the nomination of a candidate, the  
same relative weight, which the Constitu-  
tion secures to it in the election of the Pres-  
ident, making due allowance for its relative  
party strength. By the election, I mean  
the whole—the eventual choice when it  
goes into the House of Representatives,  
as well as the primary vote in the electoral  
college. The one is as much a part of the  
election as the other. The two make the  
whole. The adoption of the one, in the  
Convention, which framed the Constitution,  
depended on the adoption of the other. Nei-  
ther could possibly be adopted alone. The  
two were the result of compromise between  
the larger and smaller States, after a long  
and doubtful struggle, which threatened the  
loss of the Constitution itself. The object  
of giving the smaller States an equality  
with larger, in the eventual choice by the  
House, was to counterpoise the preponder-  
ance of the larger in the electoral college.  
Without this, the smaller would have voted  
against the whole provision, and its rejec-  
tion would have been the consequence.  
Even as it stands, Delaware voted against  
it. In confirmation of what I state, I refer  
to Mr. Madison's report on the proceedings  
of the Convention.

Having stated what I mean by the elec-  
tion, it will require but a few words to ex-  
plain my reasons for the principles I have  
laid down. They are few and simple, and  
rest on the ground, that the nomination is  
in reality the election, if concurred in, as  
far as the party is concerned. It is  
so intended to be. The leading reason as-  
signed for making it, is to prevent a divi-  
sion of the party, and thereby prevent the  
election from going into the House, where  
the smaller States would have the advan-  
tage intended to be secured to them by  
the Constitution, by being placed on an equal-  
ity with the larger.

Such being the intended object and effect,  
I now submit to every candid mind, wheth-  
er the Convention ought not to be so consti-  
tuted, as to compensate in the nomination  
for the important advantage in the election,  
which the smaller States surrender by going  
into a Convention. Would it not be unfair  
—a palpable want of good faith and sub-  
versive of the compromise of the Constitu-  
tion to withhold it? Or, if demanded,  
would it be short of an insult to refuse it?  
Can it be thought, that the smaller States  
are so debased and absorbed in the party po-  
itics of the day, as to permit themselves to  
be thus indirectly stripped of a right, which  
their high minded and patriotic ancestors  
held so dear, as even to prefer the loss of the  
Constitution itself, rather than surrender it?

I object, then, to the proposed Convention,  
in this connection, because it makes no com-  
pensation to the smaller states for the sur-  
render of this unquestionable and impor-  
tant constitutional right. Instead of that,  
its advocates peremptorily and indignantly  
refuse any, and treat with scorn every at-  
tempt to secure it. Some have even gone  
so far, as to deny, that the eventual choice  
of the House constitutes any portion of the  
election, and to manifest open hostility a-  
gainst the provision of the Constitution,  
which contains it.

If there was no other objection, the one  
under consideration would be insuperable  
with me. I differ utterly from the ad-  
vocates of the proposed Convention, in re-  
ference to this provision. I regard it as one  
of the first importance, not because I desire  
the election to go into the House, but be-  
cause I believe it to be an indispensable  
means, in the hands of the smaller States,  
of preserving their just and constitutional  
weight in the Presidential election, and  
through that, in the Executive Department  
and the Government itself, which I believe  
to be essential to the preservation of our  
sublime federal system. I regard the ad-  
justment of the relative weight of the States  
in the Government to be the fundamental  
compromise of the Constitution, and that on  
which our whole political system depends.  
Its adjustment constituted the great diffi-  
culty in forming the Constitution. The prin-  
ciple on which it was finally effected was,  
that while due concession should be made  
to population, a provision should be also  
made, in some form, to preserve the origi-  
nal equality of the states in every depart-  
ment of the Government. The principle  
was easily carried out in constituting the  
legislative department, by preserving the  
equality of the States in one branch, (the  
Senate) and conceding to population its full  
preponderance in the other. But the great  
and difficult task of reducing it to practice  
was, in the Executive Department, at the  
head of which there is but a single officer.  
So great was it, that it occupied the atten-  
tion of the Convention, from time to time,  
during the whole session, and was very near  
causing a failure at last. It would have  
been an easy task to constitute that depart-  
ment, either on the principle of the equal-  
ity of the states in the government, or that  
of population. To combine the two, in the  
election of a single officer, was quite a dif-  
ferent affair; but however difficult, it had to  
be performed, at the hazard of losing the  
Constitution.

It was finally accomplished, by giving to  
the larger States nearly the same prepon-  
derance in the electoral college, as they  
have in the House, and to the smaller, in  
the event of a choice by the House, the  
same equality they possess in the Senate;  
thus following closely the analogy of the  
Legislative Department. To make it close  
as possible, it was at first proposed to give  
the eventual choice to the Senate, instead of  
the House, but it was altered and the present  
provision adopted, for reason which did not  
affect the principle.

It was believed by the framers, the prac-  
tical operation of the provision would be,  
that the electoral college, in which the in-  
fluence of the larger States preponderates,  
would nominate, and that the House voting  
by States, where their equality is preserved,  
would elect who should be the President.  
To give it that operation in practice, the  
provision, as it originally stood in the Con-  
stitution, was that each elector should vote  
for two individuals, without discriminating  
which should be President, or Vice Presi-  
dent, and if no one had a majority of the  
whole votes, then out of the five highest,  
the House voting by States, should elect one,  
and the person not elected, having the high-  
est number of the Vice President. It has  
been since altered, so that the electors  
should designate which should be President,  
and which Vice President, and the selec-  
tion of the House was limited to the three  
highest. It is manifest, that if this provi-  
sion of the Constitution had been left to op-  
erate by itself, without the intervention of  
party conventions between the people and  
the election, that the practical operation  
would have been such as I have stated, and  
such as was clearly intended by the fram-  
ers of the Constitution.

The object intended is important. The  
preservation of the relative weight of the  
States, as established by the Constitution in  
all the Departments, is necessary to the suc-  
cess and duration of our system of Govern-  
ment; but it may be doubted, whether the  
provision adopted, to effect it in the Execu-  
tive Department, is not too refined for  
the strong, and I may add, corrupt passions,  
which the Presidential election will ever  
excite. Certain it is, that if the practice  
of nominating Candidates for the Presiden-  
cy, by Conventions constituted as they pro-  
pose, shall become the established usage,  
it will utterly defeat the intention if the  
framers of the Constitution, and would be  
followed by a radical and dangerous change,  
not only in the Executive Department, but  
in the Government itself.

This danger was early foreseen, and to  
avoid it, some of the wisest and most expe-  
rienced statesmen of former days so strong-  
ly objected to Congressional caucuses to  
nominate candidates for the Presidency, that  
they never could be induced to attend them;  
among these it will be sufficient to name  
Mr. Macon and Mr. Lowndes. Others,  
believing that this provision of the Consti-  
tution was too refined for practice, were  
sollicitous to amend it, but without impair-  
ing the influence of the smaller states in the  
election. Among these, I rank myself.

With that object, resolutions were intro-  
duced, in 1828, in the Senate by Col. Ben-  
ton, and in the House by Mr. McDuffie,  
providing for districting the States, and for  
referring the election back to the people, in  
case there should be no voice; to elect one  
from the two highest candidates. The prin-  
ciple which governed in the amend-  
ment proposed, was to give a fair compen-  
sation to the smaller States for the surren-  
der of their advantage in the eventual  
choice by the mode of electing the Presi-  
dent more strictly in conformity with the  
principles of our popular institutions and  
to be less liable to corruption, than the ex-  
isting provision. They received the gen-  
eral support of the party, but were objected  
to by a few, as not being a full equivalent  
to the smaller States. The principle em-  
braced is identical with that on which you  
proposed to constitute the Baltimore Con-  
vention, but which has been so dictatorially  
objected to by some, who then took so promi-  
nent a part in its favour. If you have not  
succeeded, there is at least some consol-  
ation in reflecting that if others have since  
changed, you now stand where you then  
did, in the purer and better days of the party.  
I was in favour of it then, as I am  
now, not because I consider the resolutions  
as perfect, theoretically, as the existing  
provisions of the Constitution, but because  
I believe it would in practice more certain-  
ly accomplish what the framers of the  
Constitution intended. But while the pro-  
vision stands as it does, I would regard my-  
self as little short of a traitor to that sacred  
instrument, should I give my assent, direct-  
ly or indirectly, to any practice which  
would have the effect of divesting the small-  
er States of the due weight which it se-  
cures to them in the Presidential election,  
whether, designed or not. And here let me  
add, that as objectionable as I think a Con-  
gressional caucus for nominating a Presi-  
dent, it is in my opinion, for less so, than a  
Convention constituted as is proposed. The  
former had indeed many things to recom-  
mend it. Its members consisting of Sena-  
tors and Representatives, were the immedi-  
ate organs of the State Legislatures, or the  
people; were responsible to them, respect-  
ively, and were for the most part, of high  
character, standing and talents. They vot-  
ed *per capita*, and what is very important,  
they represented fairly the relative strength  
of the party in their respective States. In  
all these important particulars, it was all  
that could be desired for a nominating body,  
and formed a striking contrast to the pro-  
posed Convention; and yet, it could not be  
borne by the people in the then purer days  
of the Republic. I, acting with Gen. Jack-  
son and most of the leaders of the party at  
the time, contributed to put it down, because  
we believed it to be liable to be acted on  
and influenced by the patronage of the Gov-  
ernment—an objection far more applica-  
ble to a Convention constituted as the one pro-  
posed, than to a Congressional caucus. Far  
however was it from my intention, in aiding  
to put that down, to substitute in its place  
what I regard as an hundred times more ob-  
jectionable in every point of view. Indeed,  
if there must be an intermediate body be-  
tween the people and the electors, unknown  
to the Constitution, it may be well ques-  
tioned whether a better than the old plan of a  
Congressional caucus can be devised.

In taking the ground I have, in favor of  
maintaining the right secured to the smaller  
States by the compromise of the Constitu-  
tion, I am actuated by no partisan feeling  
or desire to conciliate their good opinion.  
If the case was reversed, and the rights of  
the larger, instead of the smaller, were in-  
vaded, I would with equal readiness, stand  
up in their defence. I am the partisan of  
neither one, nor the other, but simply a sup-  
porter of the Constitution, and what I be-  
lieve to be just and fair. I regard the Con-  
stitution, as the only ark of safety for all,  
and I believe that in defending it, I defend  
the interest and safety of each and all—the  
greater, as well as the smaller—the States  
invading the right of the others, as well as  
the States whose right are invaded.

I have laid down the principle, on which  
I rest the objection in question, with the  
limitation, that the relative weight of the  
States should be maintained, making due  
allowance for their relative party strength.  
The propriety of the limitation is so appar-  
ent, that but a few words, in illustration,  
will be required. The Convention is a  
party Convention, and professedly intended  
to take the sense of the party, which can-  
not be done fairly, if States having but lit-  
tle party strength, are put on an equality  
with those which have much. If that were  
done, the result might be, that a small por-  
tion of the party from States the least  
sound, politically, and which could give but  
little support in Congress, might select the  
candidate, and make the President, against  
a great majority of the soundest, and on  
which the President and his administration  
would have to rely for support. All this is  
clearly too unfair and improper to be de-  
nied. There may be a great difficulty in ap-  
plying a remedy in a Convention, but I do  
not feel myself called upon to say how it  
can be done, or by what standard the rela-  
tive party strength of the respective States  
should be determined; perhaps the best would  
be their relative strength in Congress at the  
time. In laying down the principle, I ad-  
ded the limitation for the sake of accuracy,  
and to show how imperfectly the party must  
be represented, when it is overlooked. I  
see no provision in the proposed Convention  
to meet it.

But, in order to realize how the Conven-

tion will operate, it will be necessary to view  
the combined effects of the objections which  
I have made. This viewed, it will be found  
that a Convention so constituted, tends irre-  
sistibly to centralization—centralization of  
the control over the Presidential election  
in the hands of a few central, large States,  
at first, and finally, in political managers,  
office-holders and office seekers; or to ex-  
press it differently, in that portion of the  
community who live, or expect to live, on the  
Government, in contradistinction to the great  
mass who expect to live on their own means  
or their honest industry, and who maintain  
the Government, and politically speaking,  
emphatically the people.

That such would be the case, may be in-  
ferred from the fact, that it would afford the  
means to some six or seven States lying  
contiguous and not far from the centre of  
the Union, to control the nomination, and  
through that the election, by concentrating  
their united votes in the Convention. Give  
them the power of doing so, and it would  
not long lie dormant. What may be done  
by combination, where the temptation is so  
great, will be sure ere long to be done. To  
combine and conquer, is no less true as a  
maxim, where power is concerned, than to  
"divide and conquer." Nothing is better  
established, than that the desire for power  
can bring together and unite the most discord-  
ant materials.

But the tendency to centralization will  
not stop here. The appointment of dele-  
gates en masse by State Conventions, would  
tend, at the same time, and even with great-  
er force, to centralize this control in the  
hands of the few, and to make politics a  
trade. The father the Convention is remov-  
ed from the people, the more certainly the  
control over it will be placed in the hands  
of the interested few, and when removed  
three or four degrees, as has been shown, it  
will be, where the appointment is by State  
Conventions, the power of the people will  
cease, and the seekers of Executive favor  
will become supreme. At that stage, an  
active, trained and combined corps will be  
formed in the party, whose whole time and  
attention will be directed to politics. It  
will be their sole business. Into their hands  
the appointments of delegates in all the  
stages will fall, and that they will take  
special care that none but themselves or  
their humble and obedient dependants shall  
be appointed.—The central and State Con-  
ventions will be filled by the most experi-  
enced and cunning, and after nominating  
the President, they will take good care to  
divide the patronage and offices, both of the  
General and State Governments, among  
themselves and their dependants. But why  
say still? Is it not already the case? Have  
there not been many instances of State  
Conventions being filled by office-seekers,  
who, after making the nomination, have di-  
vided the offices in the State among them-  
selves and their partisans, and joined in re-  
commending to the candidate whom they  
had just nominated to appoint them to the  
offices to which they have been respectively  
allotted. If such be the case in the infancy  
of the system, it must end, if such con-  
ventions should become the established us-  
age, in the President's nominating his suc-  
cessor. When it comes to that, it will not  
be long before the sword will take the place  
of the Constitution.

Such are my objections to the mode in  
which the proposed Convention is to be con-  
stituted, and my reasons for entertaining  
them. They are such, that I cannot refuse  
to obey them without renouncing the prin-  
ciples which I have often avowed in public  
and private, and which have guided me  
through the whole course of my public life.

In coming to this conclusion, I have not  
passed over, without careful examination,  
the reasons assigned by its advocates for  
constituting the Convention as they propose.  
They have not diminished the force of my  
objection. I propose to notice the most  
prominent.

That which they have urged with the  
greatest confidence is, that each State has  
the right to appoint Delegates as she pleas-  
es. I meet it by utterly denying that there  
is any such right. That each State has  
the right to act as it pleases, in whatever  
relates to itself exclusively, no one will  
deny; but it is a perfectly novel doctrine,  
that any State has such a right, when she  
comes to act in concert with others in re-  
ference to what concerns the whole. In  
such cases it is the plainest dictate of com-  
mon sense, that whatever affects the whole  
should be regulated by the mutual consent of  
all, and not by the discretion of each. That  
the appointment of Delegates to the pro-  
posed Convention is a case of this description,  
I trust I have conclusively shown. I have,  
I also trust, shown more, that the supposed  
right is perfectly deceptive, for while it  
claims for each State the right to appoint  
Delegates as it pleases, it in reality gives  
the larger States the right to dictate how the  
others shall appoint. If, for example, the  
Empire State, as it is called, adopts the  
mode of appointing (as she has) which will  
concentrate her whole strength, what dis-  
cretion would she leave to others, if they  
go into Convention, but to appoint, as she  
has appointed, or to be ruled by her. It is  
then, neither more nor less than a claim to  
dictate, under the grab of a right, and such  
its exercise has proved in the present case,  
has left no option, but to conform to her  
course, or be overruled, or refuse to go into  
the Convention.

I regret this, because I sincerely desire to  
preserve the harmony of the party. I had



strong hope that the rally after the defeat of 1840 would be exclusively on principles. This hope was greatly strengthened by the truly republican stand taken at the extra session, and the earlier portion of the succeeding regular session. During that period of rigid adherence to principle, perfect harmony pervaded the ranks of the party. I beheld it with joy. I believed the moment highly favorable for the thorough reformation of the Government and the restoration of the Constitution. To the republican party, I looked for the accomplishment of this great work; and I accordingly felt the deepest solicitude that the standard taken, and the harmony which existed, should be preserved. In order that it should, I made up my mind to waive the objection, which I have long entertained to any intermediate body, unknown to the Constitution, between the people and the election of the President, in the hope that the proposed Convention would be constituted, that I might, consistently with my principles, give it my support. In this I have been disappointed, and being so, I am compelled to decide as I have done. The same motives which impelled me to separate from the administration of General Jackson, in the plenitude of its power, and to come to the rescue of Mr. Van Buren's at its greatest depression, compels me now to withhold my name from the proposed Convention.

Having now assigned my reasons for refusing to permit my name to go before the Baltimore Convention, it rests with you who have placed it before the people, and assented to abide by a Convention fairly constituted, to determine what course you will pursue.

Be your decision what it may, I shall be content. But I regard it as due to the occasion, to you and myself, to declare that under no circumstances whatever shall I support any candidate who is opposed to free trade, and in favor of the protective policy, or whose prominent and influential friends and supporters are. I hold the policy to be another name for a system of monopoly and plunder, and to be thoroughly anti-republican in its character. I also hold that so long as the duties are so laid as to be in fact in bounties to one portion of the community, while they are oppressive to other, there can be no hope that the Government can be reformed, or that its expenditures will be reduced to the proper standard.

Were I, with the evidence before me, to say otherwise of my course, it would be, practically to declare that I regard the protective policy to be an open question, so far as the party is concerned; which I would consider, on my part, a virtual abandonment of the cause of Free Trade. That can never be. I have done and suffered too much for it, when its friends were few and feeble, to abandon it now—now, when the anti-slavery cause, on this side and the other side of the Atlantic, proclaim the approaching downfall of protection and the permanent triumph of Free Trade. I, who up held it against monopoly and plunder, in the worst of times, and braved the menaces of Administration and Opposition, who backed but by a single State—will not—cannot abandon the glorious cause now, when its banner waves in proud triumph over the monopolies of the commercial world. No, I shall maintain immovably the ground I have so long occupied, until I have witnessed its great and final victory, if it shall please the Disposer of Events to spare my life so long. It will be, indeed, a victory—the harbinger of a new and brighter and higher civilization.

Much less still, can I give my support to any candidate who shall give his aid or countenance to the agitation of abolition in Congress or elsewhere; or whose prominent and influential friends and supporters shall. I doubt the sincerity of any man who declares that he is not abolitionist, but at the same time he aids or countenances the question, be his pretense what it may. If we have a right to our slaves, we have the right to hold them in peace and quiet. If the Constitution guarantees the one, it guarantees the other; and if it forbids the one from being attacked, it equally forbids the other. Indeed, the one is an end, and the other, as means to an end, and is so avowed by the abolitionists; and on the plainest principles of morals, if the end be prohibited the means of effecting it also are. Of the two, I regard the deluded fanatic far less guilty and dangerous than he, who, for political or party purposes, aids or countenances him, in what he knows is intended to do that which he acknowledges to be forbidden by the Constitution.

It is true that an end should be put to this system of plunder and agitation. They have been borne long enough. They are kindred measures, and hostile, as far, at least, as one portion of the Union is concerned. While the tariff takes from us the proceeds of our labor, abolition strikes at the labor itself. The one robs us of our income, while the other aims at destroying the source from which that income is derived. It is impossible for us to stand patiently much longer, under their double operation, without being impoverished and ruined.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

A Beautiful Idea.—It is the custom at this season to decorate several of our churches with Christmas Greens, and as we believe this chiefly devolves upon the ladies of the congregations, it may be supposed that considerable taste is often exhibited. We were particularly struck with an exemplification of this in visiting St. Thomas Church yesterday. The interior of the edifice is profusely embellished with the laurel and holly, and inscribed in verdant characters over the baptismal font appears "THE LIFE," over the pulpit "THE TRUTH," and above a monument erected to the memory of a deceased and venerated pastor is seen "THE LIFE," a combination which appears to us extremely beautiful and impressive.—N. Y. Sun.

A Poor Man.—Fraser says that "a man without money is poor," a man with nothing but money is still poorer.

## Jacksonville Republican. Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1843. Democratic Electoral Ticket.

REUBEN B. WALTHALL, of Perry.  
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.  
THOMAS S. MAVS, of Montgomery.  
DIXON H. HALL, of Aurora.  
JOHN J. WINGSTON, of Greene.  
JOHN H. NOBLE, of Franklin.  
JOSEPH P. FRAZER, of Jackson.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.  
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

The attention of the reader is particularly invited to the extensive sale of United States' lands, embraced in the Chickasaw Cession, advertised in this paper, by Proclamation of the President, to take place at Pontotoc, Mississippi, commencing on the second Monday in May next, the sale to continue open for two weeks and no longer. The lands which will then be offered, are situated in the most healthy and best watered portion of Mississippi, and said, by persons well acquainted with the country and qualified to judge, to be as well adapted to the cultivation of cotton as in the south west. It may be the last and only opportunity to purchase valuable cotton lands at government price.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ASA SHELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this day's paper, that the two individuals, calling their names Anderson & Alexander, committed on a charge of horse stealing, broke jail on the night of the 13th inst, stole two more horses two miles north of this place, and are now going at large. It is hoped that all good citizens will feel bound to use some exertions to have them arrested. The individuals who offer the reward of \$150 for their arrest are perfectly responsible.

We are pleased to see that the Hon. R. Chapman, formerly a representative from this district, but now from an adjoining one, has presented to the present Congress the petition of a number of citizens of this county, asking a right of preference to lands situated under the various acts of Congress in lieu of lands that they were deprived of by the location of certain Indian reservations. We know that Mr. Chapman has heretofore assiduously pressed this claim upon the attention of Congress, as indeed he has done all just claims and petitions entrusted to him by his fellow-citizens, and we cannot account why a petition having so much reason and justice in its favor should be thus long deferred, except on the principle of sheer neglect or the part of members to investigate its justice. The petition, some 25 or 30 in number, were among the five or six of the Creek country, and were taken under the act of 1832 to a petition on the lands thus situated, but before they had an opportunity to secure them, they were covered by the location of Reservations to the Chiefs and Orphans of the Creek tribe of Indians. Can it be thought just that while one portion of the settlers of a country are entitled to enter their lands at \$1 25 per acre, another portion should be deprived of their lands to fulfill the contract of the government with an Indian tribe, without any remuneration. Some of these settlers, in the exercise of full confidence in the good faith of the government, not only bestowed considerable labor in the improvement of lands settled on, but expended from three to five hundred dollars in the purchase of adverse claims to the same quarter section. If the petitioners had asked Congress to pay them the value of their lands, some of which have since sold at from twenty-five to forty dollars per acre, it would not have been asking too much, but they have not done this; they have only asked for the privilege of entering other unappropriated public lands in lieu of those of which they have been deprived to fulfill the contracts of the government. Should their petition be now granted, they would not be remunerated to the amount of one fourth their loss. The present being a long session, it is earnestly hoped by the petitioners that time will be taken to investigate the nature of their claim, and that Congress will at least assume the responsibility to say it is either just or unjust. Should they fail to do so, we again repeat, that it cannot be accounted for any other principle than that of sheer neglect.

The news from Washington seems to be cheering. We have seen extracts from the letters of several members of Congress which express the belief, that the abominable tariff of 1842 will be reduced, that the committee of Ways and Means are now engaged in perfecting the bill of reduction.

It is now well understood and reduced to a demonstration, that a reduction of the tariff of '42 will produce a greater revenue to the government than is now realized. If revenue for the support of government is what the whigs desire, let them come up to the scratch, and reduce the tariff of '42. A tariff that prohibits importation cripples the means of raising revenue. That the present tariff does this, cannot now be controverted. It is well ascertained, that the amount of imports have been lessened in two years, thirty-eight millions six hundred and eighty-two dollars. If this be true, is it not evident, that to that extent the means of raising revenue for the support of government is lessened? What has stopped this large amount of importations—the Tariff. Why is this done? It is done to protect manufacturers—to encourage private corporations.

Ask the advocates of Mr. Clay, a U. S. Bank, a Protective Tariff, &c. why the farming and planting interest of the country is not protected as well as the manufacturing. They will tell you it needs no protection. Why cripple this branch of industry to promote the other? They can assign no sensible or substantial reason. All these things have to be done to carry out the American System advocated by the whigs.

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To prove that the friends of Mr. Clay are premature and utterly mistaken in their hopes and anticipations of receiving any countenance or support from the friends of Mr. Calhoun since his withdrawal, we take the following extract from the Charleston Mercury, heretofore considered the organ of the Calhoun party in South Carolina, and one of the ablest democratic papers in the United States.

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No, we cannot support a Whig. We will be true to true Democracy—we will support him and those who oppose the firmest resistance to that usurping and plundering system of measures we have named above."

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The federal party in Congress have long withheld from Gen. Jackson this fine, and would willingly continue to do so; but the people, in the majesty of their power have taken the matter in hand, and have said, restore that fine or we will hurl you from the councils of the country.

We were much gratified to see that the bill refunding this fine had passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, & although it was difficult to believe that the Senate would dare any longer to act in violation of the almost unanimously expressed will of the people, yet it appears that the bill has been reported back by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, with an amendment, which is considered equivalent to a rejection.

We not only desire that Gen. Jackson may live to see the will of the people obeyed respecting this fine, but that he may see his cherished country saved from the rule of Bank Aristocrats, Shylocks and Shavers—from Protective Tariffs, bribery distributions, and a host of concomitant measures, advocated by Clay and the federal party.

For the Republican.—Mr. GRANT.—Much has been said in this country, since the decline of times and the depreciation of paper money, commenced, about the necessity of confidence, in a pecuniary point of view being restored, and the means by which it may, and ought to be done. And some are saying, "after this manner, and some after that." Now, for my part, I don't pretend to know very much about statesmanship or Banking matters, or how much money it would take to answer the necessary purposes of this, or any other great or small nation; but I have always thought that much less than is usually expended would be amply sufficient if the officers of the government would be, as Solomon says, diligent in business, and content with an equivalent for their services,—or if they would make their pretended services equal to the remuneration which they demand and receive for them.

I was however going to say that a want of confidence is even more sensibly felt in men than money since hard times came on us. For as it is men that make the money, so if they were worthy of confidence the money would in all probability be so too—but how can the money be entitled to any more confidence than are those who coin or stamp and control its value and its destination? For instance, if a counterfeiter were known to coin a dollar would it be expected to be genuine? If swindlers stamp and issue paper money will it not probably dwindle down or depreciate in value until it becomes of little or no account to the holders? Or if a company of volunteers or other Bankrupts establish a bank or banks may we not suppose that they, like their authors and founders will soon experience a depreciation which will develop their rottenness and insufficiency to secure and maintain the confidence of those who might be dependent on them in time of need? But if the makers of money be in every sense worthy of confidence, and have by a sufficient course of uniform fidelity and prudence, proven themselves to be so, then may abundant confidence be placed in the money which may proceed from them.

Now seeing there are many ways of making money, and also that which has the appearance of money without much, if any of what is really entitled to the name, and as confidence in the integrity of money generally has in consequence of this infidelity been so effectually lost, as every one well knows it has, it must seem the most prudent and advisable for our governments, both state and national, to adopt those measures respecting money matters which will be least liable to abuse and corruption, and will afford the strongest assurance of purity, soundness and permanence, and which will, at the same time, best secure those who handle and especially those who control its destiny, from temptation, extravagance and dishonesty. And if our plans be laid for the accomplishment of these objects, while money is employed in agricultural, mechanical, mercantile transactions, the preference must ever be given, most decidedly, to a metallic currency—no less because it is not so easily counterfeited and is not liable to depreciation as is the more representative of money, or a paper rag containing certain promises which may never be performed,—and thus it be made the means of again corrupting and embarrassing the community, or of making the more effectual destruction of all human confidence, and of bankrupting the least and last principles of moral and political honesty among men. A moment's recurrence to the monetary history and business transactions of all countries will shed light and teach lessons on this subject which are worthy of due consideration, especially by a free and enlightened people who wish to be not only honest but unsuspected."

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Last year he was elected a delegate to the Worcester Democratic State Convention, and with a true Democratic spirit he

filled his pocket with wheat, walked to Worcester in one day, (a distance of 75 miles) attended the convention, and the next day returned home by the same democratic express, having patronized no hotels.

He is now ready to walk 75 miles in a day wherever interest or duty may require it.

[Correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, January 23d, 1844.

Mr. Sprague resigned his seat in the Senate to-day.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, presented sundry resolutions from the State of Massachusetts, and among the number one set, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, by which slave representation may be abolished. He moved to have them laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. King proclaimed the resolutions a literal copy of a resolution proposed by the Hartford Convention, and was virtually a resolution to dissolve the Union. Mr. Bagby spoke of it as a question of constitution or no constitution, Union or no Union, and said he would never vote to print such treasonable matter.

The Senate refused to print the resolutions.

In the House, Mr. Owen, of Indiana, made a speech in favor of annulling the convention between this Government and Great Britain, as to their joint occupation of Oregon.—The subject was referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Adams presented a second series of resolutions from Massachusetts, in favor of abolishing the slave representation on the floor of the House. Some angry words passed between Mr. Adams and Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina. Mr. Ingersoll asked Mr. Adams if he was not the author of the resolutions passed by the Legislature of his State. Mr. Adams declined answering.—Thus it will be seen that the oldest member of the House of Representatives is basely engaged in sowing the seeds of disunion. The House refused to suspend the rule to receive the resolutions.

Mr. Saunders concluded his speech in favor of the 21st rule, and Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, is on the floor replying to Mr. Knett, of South Carolina, and Mr. Belser, of Alabama.

Mr. Adams has been taking notes during the debate. It is thought that Mr. Lewis will answer him.

MONTGOMERY.

Washington, Jan. 24th, 1844.

In the Senate, Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, objected to the further discussion of Mr. McDuffie's Tariff bill, on the ground that they had no jurisdiction on the subject. After considerable speaking, in which Messrs. Berrien, McDuffie, Archer, Sevier, King, Huntingdon, Allen, Woodbury and A. Herbert, participated, on motion of Mr. King, the subject was laid over until Monday next, at which time Mr. McDuffie is to reply to Mr. Evans.

In the House, Mr. Davis presented a minority report from the committee on elections, against the right of the members elected by general ticket. Mr. Campbell moved that ten thousand copies of both reports be printed, but the motion failed.

The report on the rules of the House was next taken up. Mr. Winthrop concluded his remarks, and was succeeded by Mr. Payne, of Alabama, in a clear and convincing speech, in favor of retaining the 21st rule.

Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, presented a petition from sundry citizens of Benton county Alabama asking a right of preference to lands settled under the various acts of Congress, in lieu of lands, that they were deprived of by the location of certain Indian reservations.

The Oregon question was also reached, and Mr. Owen of Indiana, and Wentworth, of Illinois, spoke against the report of the committee, declaring it inexpedient at this time to give notice to Great Britain of the desire of this Government to dissolve the Convention on the subject now existing between the two countries. Mr. Thomson supported the views of the committee.

The remainder of the day was devoted to a Bill from the committee on Naval Affairs, proposing to transfer, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, the unappropriated balances to other unfinished objects connected with that Department.

MONTGOMERY.

Washington, Jan. 24th, 1844.

The proceedings in Congress to day are devoid of interest.

The Senate was occupied with private reports, and with the consideration of the amendment of the treaty between this Government and Great Britain, in regard to Oregon.

In the House, after the morning business was disposed of, a debate sprang up on the printing of various documents connected with the contested election between Messrs. Gannett and Guggin, of Va.

The Senate has not yet acted on the nominations of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Porter, or Mr. Wise. It is said that Mr. Wise will be confirmed, and the other two will be rejected.—There is, however, but little reliance to be placed on rumors in Washington.

We have a great deal of cold and cloudy weather, and the departments are extremely tardy in attending to public business. Any one who has anything to do in a public way, has to await the time of the officers.

MONTGOMERY.

Washington, Jan. 26th, 1844.

This, in the House, has been a day of great confusion. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll brought to its notice the report of a letter writer in the United States Gazette, who signs himself "Oliver Oldschool," in which report Mr. Ingersoll stated that the writer had done him manifest injustice. After discussing the question the whole day, the question passed off without producing any practical result. In the course of the debate, Messrs. Ingersoll and Adams were very

personal to each other. They are very nearly matched in intellect, and there is but little difference between them in age.

Mr. Cave Johnson gave notice, that on to-morrow he would move an amendment of the rules, so as to exclude all letter-writers and reporters except those who are engaged by the city papers.

Mr. McDuffie's speech on the Tariff is published at length in the Globe of this day. It is well worthy of the attention of the people.

MONTGOMERY.

Washington, Jan. 27th, 1844.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, asked leave to offer a resolution in the House, providing for a corps of reporters. The resolution was objected to.

Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee on the Rules, made a report in behalf of the minority. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, commenced a speech in favor of the 21st rule, and proceeded until the expiration of the morning hour.

The Speaker communicated a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from Upper Mississippi, in relation to the lead mines.

The House then went into the consideration of private bills, and one for the relief of the relatives of those who lost their lives in the United States Schooner Grampus elicited much discussion.

Mr. Henderson, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the re-mounting of the second Regiment of Dragoons.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

MONTGOMERY.

Washington, Jan. 29th, 1844.

After the presentation of various petitions in the Senate, Mr. McDuffie concluded his reply to Mr. Evans, of Maine, on the subject of the tariff. I consider it one of his best efforts. He spoke for upwards of three hours with great power.

Mr. Evans obtained the floor, but the Senate determined to go into executive session.

In the House, a great number of resolutions was presented, and among the number one for an adjournment on the first Monday in May. It was objected to, and, under the rule, lies over.

Mr. Adams again endeavored to present his second edition of the Massachusetts Resolutions, but failed in his motion.

The Potomac is a bed of ice. The weather for the last few days has been extremely cold.

MONTGOMERY.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1844.

The nomination of Mr. Porter, as Secretary of War, has just been rejected by the Senate. He is said to have received only three votes.

Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Bill to refund the fine to Gen. A. Jackson, with an amendment, providing, "that nothing in the act shall be construed to express or imply any censure of the conduct or character of the Hon. Dominic A. Hall, by whom the said fine was imposed."

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules. Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, concluded an excellent speech in favor of the retention of the 21st rule.

Next in order, was the Bill to transfer Navy appropriations from one head of appropriation to another, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. It was discussed by Messrs. Parmenter, Black, Wise, Hopkins, and others, when the House adjourned.

MONTGOMERY.

WETUMPKA, Feb. 13, 1844.

COTTON.—The decline in the Mobile and other home markets, has somewhat depressed our market, and prices have







## By the President of the United States

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month, and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834.

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale, for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

### East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

### West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Section twenty-two, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South-west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

## West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

### East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north-east quarter section four; east half section ten, south-west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south-east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south-east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north-west quarter section three, and north-east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north-east quarter section three, north-east quarter section eight, east half and south-west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south-east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south-east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north-west quarter section three, and north-east quarter section four.

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## Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Aque Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day.

Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.

Franklin co., Tenn.

Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left us some two months since, some of your Aque and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Aque Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.

T. M. TRYOR & Co.

B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.

Talladega co., May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Aque medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.

Dr. Champion:

Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billous and ague pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.

Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure an ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO,

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, chordealagia, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.

September 6, 1842

14—9ms.

## EDUCATION.

"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy."—A few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to 86 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.

First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$6 00

2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy, \$10 00

3d. The Higher Branches of Mathematics and the Languages, \$18 00

music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00

Use of Instruments, \$4 00

Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

JAMES M. BURT.